Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864. NUMBER 230.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. [illegible] THE PEARL OF SAVOY, Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. [illegible]

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART. FIRST WEEK OF THE LILLIPUTIANS. 200,000 Curiosities on Exhibition. [illegible]

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS. [illegible] To-Night and Saturday Evening. [illegible] ROBINSON. [illegible] MAMMOTH TROUPE IN AN UNEQUALLED PERFORMANCE.

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. [illegible] IMMENSE ATTRACTION! MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL, The Great Irish Vocalist. DICK SANDS, EVERY EVENING IN HIS CHAMPION CLOG DANCE. SCALE OF PRICES: [illegible]

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. MISS FREDERICA M'GNUSSON Has the honor to announce to the public of Chicago that she will give ONE GRAND CONCERT AT BRYAN HALL, Friday, March 4th, 1864, she will be assisted by LYMAN W. WHEELER, [illegible] RYDER, [illegible] LOUIS STAAB, The well known pianist, MONS. PALING, Accompanyist. TICKETS ... ONE DOLLAR. [illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. BAYARD TAYLOR Will Lecture before the Young Men's Association ON "RUSSIA AND HER PEOPLE," AT BRYAN HALL, On Tuesday Evening, March 1st. [illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DELIVER ONE LECTURE AT METROPOLITAN HALL, Monday Evening, Feb. 29th. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. [illegible]

MASQUERADE PARTY.—The Annual Masquerade Party of the Academy will be [illegible] Tuesday evening, March 8th. [illegible]

THE MONSTER MASQUERADE BALL OF THE SEASON, Will come off at BRYAN HALL, On MONDAY, February 29th, 1864. [illegible] PRINCE CARNEVAL, [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On Friday, the 26th, a [illegible]

LOST—At or near the Post Office [illegible]

LOST—On Madison street, between [illegible]

LOST—On or about Feb. 19th, [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—From the 1st of [illegible]

TO RENT—From the first of May, [illegible]

TO RENT—House for rent, and [illegible]

TO RENT—Very desirable dwelli[illegible]

TO RENT—One half of the [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible] Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The situation in the south, where not entirely mysterious, is beginning to be in several respects suggestive of well-grounded apprehension. The aspect recently presented of the remaining area of rebeldom being penetrated by several Federal expeditions, respectively starting from various points on the Mississippi and Tennessee, and from Florida, converging to a common centre, the heart of Georgia, has been changed, and three of the expeditions are at an end. The narrative of Gen. Seymour's Florida venture, elsewhere chronicles disaster to his column, and personal disgrace to himself. Gen. Smith's week's detour in Mississippi ends where it began, in Memphis, with such mention made in the diary given elsewhere of "*hard and persistent fighting on our rear,*" that it looks as if he had a narrow escape from a grave and sorry ending to his recent setting forth. And the force recently sent out towards Dalton from Chattanooga, and successful in the affair at Tunnel Hill, are reported back in Chattanooga again, having accomplished a reconnoissance in force, a convenient military phrase for letting things down easy. In plain English, the three expeditions named, met, at the three several points in question, on the very threshold of the wide area at the centre of which their blow was aimed a strong, overwhelming rebel force before which one was beaten back with loss and disgrace, another retired as rapidly as possible, "with heavy fighting in the rear," and the third made a "reconnoissance in force." The statement may be softened down to any milder phrase, and yet these facts will remain insoluble by any alchemy of the imagination.

Now will any one seek to give the aspect a more comforting phrase by telling us that in the rebel troops that followed hard after Gen. Smith, there was not a whole pair of trowsers and only an average of one-tenth of a blanket per man? That Hardee's fellows were half starved, thus accounting for the zeal with which they fell upon our men, to get at the contents of their haversacks. That at Dalton the whole of the last baking of hard bread proved a failure, and the bacon was rusty. All that is necessary to know is that it is proven that we have yet hard work before us. We have been these two years condensing into the Eastern Gulf States the material power of the rebellion. Is it to be supposed that they will not fight us stiffly at their citadel? If any doctrine of the kind has been taught, the TRIBUNE is no party to it. We have published columns of intelligence pertaining to the growing weakness of the rebels, which we believe in, but we also believe in a strength born of desperation, and our warning has been uttered, to look for it in this stage of the war, and in precisely that portion of rebeldom now reached by our arms. We believe that we have before us the hardest work and the fiercest fighting of the war. We regret that any cause is allowed to delay from month to month and year to year the filling up of our armies. We believe that the first drafted men should be now a year in the service, for our noble volunteer army deserved thus to be stayed and replenished. And the people were willing. In place of this, with its other verdure, the year is to have green recruits, unless the first of April renews its prestige and repeats the unhappy experience of our draft. The demand of the hour is for men, MEN, MEN, to meet the newly filled armies of the enemy. How will fresh delay be received in the face of the news from the South.

For some unexplained reason we are without our usual associated press dispatches this morning.

The news from Florida is disastrous. The expedition has met a sad reverse. Our forces were attacked by a superior force of rebels about fifteen miles from Jacksonville, on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee railroad. A severe battle ensued, resulting in the retreat of the Union forces, with a loss of from one thousand to fifteen hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

Farragut's fleet are off Mobile, and were to engage Fort Gaines on the 16th inst. Deserters report an army of 20,000 in and about Mobile, and two iron clads in the harbor. Probably long ere this, a decisive action has taken place.

Minister Dayton, and the French Minister to the United States, M. Mercier, are rapidly setting France right in her diplomatic relations with this country, one beneficial result of which is already noticeable in the detention of the Confederate pirate Rappahannock.

Minnesota is in a fever of excitement over the discovery of a bed of cannel coal in the vicinity of St. Paul. This important geological fact will give a new impetus to the manufacturing interests of this young and flourishing State.

Upon the inside of this issue will be found the full text of the conscription bill and the bill suspending the Habeas Corpus, recently passed by the rebel Congress. They are excellent reading for the Copperheads. If they are so bitterly opposed to the Union conscription bill, suppose they emigrate and abide for a time or for all time, with their Southern brethren, and try the virtues of the Southern one. If they are consistent they will certainly do so.

FROM MOBILE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Herald's* naval correspondent, dated off Mobile, Feb. 16th, says: The Hartford, with Admiral Faragut and six mortar schooners, are with the fleet. It is rumored that they will engage Ft. Gaines to-day. Deserters state that there are about 20,000 troops in and around Mobile. Two iron-clads, the Tennessee and Nashville, are in the harbor. The former mounts ten guns. The rebel programme in the Southwest is stated to be an ascent of the Mississippi by three vessels, the capture of New Orleans, and the blockade of the river between there and Natchez. In this they were to be assisted by Generals Magruder and Taylor's forces.

Forty-five of the ringleaders of the recent mutiny in Fort Morgan were under sentence of death. If executed, the feeling of horror engendered among the people will seriously injure the rebel cause in Mobile.

The *Herald's* Matamoras letter of February 8, says: General Herron is re-organizing his old division, and procuring supplies for future contingencies.

Mission of Gen. Sickles.

NEW YORK, Feb 28.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: "Gen. Sickles is expected to start on Wednesday for the West, and thence to the Atlantic coast, visiting Nashville, Chattanooga, Hilton Head, Fortress Monroe, etc., to investigate concerning rebel deserters, prisoners of war and parties taken within our lines—the result of which is to be laid before the President, to shape the future policy in relation to Southern dis[illegible]."

The War in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Information from the army of the Potomac states that on Tuesday night about 100 rebels crossed the river near Raccoon Ford and made a slight demonstration on our pickets, killing two horses. In a few minutes they beat a hasty retreat across the river. Thirteen of the party, however, took the opportunity to desert and come into our lines.

FROM PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 28.—Two more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Bohemian and nine mail bags found. The wreckers have arrived from New York and operations will commence at once. The wind is S. W.

The private subscriptions for the suffering people of East Tennessee now amount to $19,000.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Herald's* West Virginia dispatch reports a fight between Capt. Harper's company of Swamp Dragoons and some of Imboden's men, at the mouth of Seneca River, Pendleton county, who were bent on a raid. The dispatch says nothing of the result.

About a dozen refugees and deserters from Augusta, Va., had reached Rowlesburg.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Feb. 27.—Another raid was made upon Mayfield, Ky., by guerillas, on the 25th. Considerable property was destroyed, carried off and damaged. Mr. Happy, a prominent citizen, was killed.

Over two hundred new recruits from Iowa arrived this morning, and about the same number yesterday from Indiana, en route South.

Death of Mrs. Harrison.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—The wife of Ex-President William Henry Harrison, died at North Bend yesterday. She was 89 years and 7 months old. She will be buried on Sunday, by the side of the Ex-President, at North Bend.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

FROM GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BUZZARD'S ROOST, NEAR DALTON, ALA., Feb. 25, 1864.

This morning, the ball opened at 10 o'clock, one mile in the advance by General McCook's Brigade on the right and Morgan's on the left. McCook drove the enemy half a mile, assisted by Hotchkiss and Harris' Indiana batteries. Picket skirmishing continued all day. Hotchkiss drove a rebel battery off. The rebels appeared on the right in pretty strong force. The 10th Michigan and the 60th Illinois, Morgan's advance, suffered severely. Col. Dickerson, of the former regiment, was wounded and is a prisoner. Capt. Harris, of the Indiana battery, was slightly wounded.

Gen. Morgan drove the enemy one mile and retired half a mile. Total loss about 70 to-day, mostly wounded—we hold our ground to-night.

Gen Craft has been fighting the enemy east of Rocky Face Ridge all day, driving them. No intelligence from Gen. Stebbins or Johnson. All now quiet.

Gen. Thomas arrived to-night.

BUZZARD'S ROOST, 6 a. m., Feb. 26.—Gen. Davis' loss yesterday was about 150 in killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Craft and Baird's divisions had a severe engagement with the enemy on the extreme left yesterday. Having pushed their reconnoissance far enough, they fell back in the night to the left of Tunnel Hill, to which the centre and the right will likely retire. The enemy opened on Johnson's advance with musketry about midnight, wounding Col. Mihalotzy, of the 24th Illinois, and others. Harrison and Brown's cavalry got on the right of Dalton and had a brisk fight with the enemy. They have not yet opened this morning, but will most likely do so when we retire to Tunnel Hill, where we will no doubt intrench ourselves and hold our position.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—The *Gazette's* Tunnel Hill dispatch, dated February 26, says: "On Thursday night our troops fell back to Tunnel Hill, which place we will hold. The reconnoissance was entirely successful, and developed the fact that the enemy is in force at Dalton. Claiborne's division, which had been dispatched to reinforce Polk, was recalled, and got back in time to participate in the fight.

"Thus was an important result accomplished. Our loss is 300. The rebels suffered more severely."

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Feb. 27, 1864.

The House has killed the immigration bill by striking out the clause appropriating $5,000 to carry it into effect. The House also indefinitely postponed the swamp land bill, which appropriated large grants of swamp lands to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the State Prison and the Normal school.

The 2nd cavalry regiment has presented a petition to the Legislature setting forth that they were enlisted with the understanding that they were to receive $300 bounty, and now they receive but $100 and are asking that the attention of the authorities at Washington be called to this fact. The House has adopted a resolution that all the odd sections of swamp lands not disposed of be reserved for the use of charitable institutions.

Gov. Miller has sent in a message to the Legislature, recommending a public reception for the 2nd Minnesota, when they assemble at Fort Snelling, prior to leaving for Chattanooga on the first of March.

Minneapolis was quite excited yesterday by Samuel C. Cutter shooting George W. P. Littlefield dead on the street for criminal intimacy with his wife. They were both mechanics. Cutter had been away during the winter, and Littlefield had boarded in his family. The deceased was unmarried. Cutter immediately surrendered himself to the authorities. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot fired from the hand of Samuel C. Cutter.

The most important discovery ever made in this State has just been made public. It consists of a magnificent bed of cannel coal, which has been found up the Minnesota Valley on the Cottonwood river, a little more than 100 miles from St. Paul. Mr. Fames, an English geologist, has been prospecting for coal in this State for the past ten months, and has at last been successful. The bed is 88 feet below the surface where the shaft was sunk, and is six feet in thickness. It is probable that other shafts will find it nearer the surface. All indications are that immense coal beds exist in that locality. A company has been organized in this city to work the mines, and they expect to be bringing coal down the Minnesota river to St. Paul by the 1st of July. The immense importance of this discovery cannot be over stated. Our manufacturing interests have been kept in the back ground for want of this material, and they will now be rapidly developed.

The County Convention met to-day to appoint delegates to the State Convention. They passed the following resolution.

Resolved, That the delegates from Ramsey county be instructed to vote for such delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore, as are in favor of the renomination of Abraham Lincoln.

So far as heard from all the delegates to the State Convention, which meets on Wednesday, are for Lincoln, and a full Lincoln delegation will undoubtedly be chosen.

A majority of the city council have agreed to pass a bounty ordinance at the next meeting, and on the strength of that we are securing recruits, and will probably raise our quota by Tuesday.

The 2nd regiment are now assembling at Fort Snelling preparatory to returning South. They have a reception at St. Anthony Monday.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 27.

The Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society will meet in this city on next Tuesday, March 1st, and will probably continue in session for ten days. The principal object and business of the meeting will be to prepare a full premium list for the coming State Fair.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon Robert Stevenson, 73d Ills., and 2d Lieut. Fred. Schneddy, 16th Cavalry, have been accepted.

Major P. Davidson, of the 2d Artillery, has been ordered to report to the superintendent of recruiting service for duty.

Gov. Yates was to-day made the recipient thereof a trophy of memorable battle of Fort Donelson, being the battle flag of the 18th Tennessee rebel infantry. It was captured by Co. E, 66th regiment Illinois volunteers, February 15th, 1862. This regiment was then known as Birge's Sharp Shooters. The 18th Tennessee was one of the regiments engaged in the desperate assault on the left wing of the Union army, and the flag is evidence of the desperate resistance and triumphant victory of the Federal forces. It was brought from the field by an enlisted man of the 66th, now Capt. David C. Gamble, of Co. E, 66th Illinois. The flag was presented to the rebel regiment by the ladies of Murfreesboro. The wife of the rebel John Morgan made the presentation address, and the regiment was at that time commanded by Col. Palmer, formerly of Detroit, Michigan.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, WIS., Feb. 27, 1864.

Nothing important was done in the Legislature to-day, and many members were absent.

In the Senate, bills were introduced for the more general publication of laws, and advertisements required to be published by the State, and amending assessment law.

Bills were passed to authorize the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company to issue stock to aid in settling the farm mortgage and other debts of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.

Also revising, amending, and consolidating the laws relating to extra pay of Wisconsin soldiers in the service of the United States or this State, and providing for the relief of families of such soldiers in certain cases, and to prescribe severe penalties for frauds committed in procuring such extra pay.

Also a memorial to Congress for a survey of unsurveyed lands in this State.

There was some discussion on bills for the protection of fur-bearing animals and for a State bounty on wolf-scalps.

The Assembly spent most of the morning in Committee of the Whole, and no bills of general interest passed. Bills were introduced relative to holding extra polls at elections; to prescribe salaries of clerks of county boards of supervisors; to amend sections 9 and 12 of the divorce law; to amend the charters of the St. Croix and Lake Superior and Tolmah and Lake St. Croix Railroads.

Hon. E. W. McNeil, member of the Assembly from Columbia county, broke his left leg below the knee yesterday alighting from his carriage, and is likely to be confined to his room some weeks.

The 36th regiment is filling up with unprecedented rapidity. Over 700 have enlisted, and the regiment is likely to be filled by Tuesday.

No information has been received here yet what is the quota of the State under the last call. Recruiting is very brisk.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DESMOINES, Feb. 27.

Senator Hunt to-day introduced a bill to regulate the traffic in spirituous liquors by leave. The Senate passed a bill authorizing railroad companies to issue preferred stock, and to change their corporate names; and also Knoll's bill to encourage mining. The House discussed the Senate amendment authorizing the reception of State bank notes for taxes.

Yesterday the Senate passed a bill legalizing the action of counties in voting appropriations to pay bounties to volunteers.

Mr. Bassett, from a special committee, reported another plan of adjustment and settlement between the railroad companies and conflicting claims, and the report was accompanied with two bills to carry out the plan of report. The indications are that the railroad companies will do all that any reasonable man could ask, and that resumption will not hurt anybody.

The Senate was engaged most of the day on a bill to amend the Homestead Law. It limits the value of the homestead to two thousand dollars, and exempts it from prosecution, but is not retrospective in its operation. It was ordered engrossed by a vote of 28 to 11.

In the House the Senate bill to provide for the survey of a ship canal route from LaSalle to the Illinois River, which was lost and reconsidered yesterday, was recommitted to-day. The bill fixing the compensation of District Attorneys, and the general appropriation bill, were passed. The House talked all the afternoon about a bill to restrain stock from running at large, and recommitted the bill. Mr. Hane of Poweshiek spoke.

Mr. Henderson, from the special committee on the DesMoines River Land Grant, presented a minority report, which takes absolute ground against resumption. The friends of the railroad tax bill, finding they could not carry it when it came up as a special order, quietly recommitted it. In the House their absolute unconditional reresumption bill was postponed till next Monday.

The House has agreed to take the State Bank money for taxes.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27, 1864.

The 72d Ohio, re-enlisted veterans, came in from Chattanooga last night, and left this morning for home.

Forty-seven veterans of the 13th Illinois, from Huntsville, Ala., have passed through to-day.

The 29th Indiana veterans left for Knoxville.

One hundred recruits for Illinois regiments left for the front.

The 115th and 117th Indiana were mustered out yesterday.

Gov. Morton has received orders from the War Department to prepare all new regiments for the field at once.

An accident on the Jeffersonville Railroad occurred to-day near town, by the truck of a car breaking, injuring thirteen soldiers, of Illinois regiments seriously.

The Board of Examiners for the Invalid Corps meets here on Monday. The officers are Colonels Stevens, Morgan, Sweet and Dewitt, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, Surgeon Hobbs and Lieutenant Morris.

The 11th and 34th Indiana have re-enlisted at Louisiana, and are on the way home.

It is raining hard and blowing fresh.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.

There has been quite a lively competition by the different wards in this city to procure men to fill their respective quotas. The 7th Ward has filled her quota, and others are nearly full, so that we shall not be disgraced by another draft unless Father Abraham calls again.

Gen. Sibley, of St. Paul, is in the city consulting with Gen. Pope on the Indian question.

Mr. H. O. Wilson, the well known railroad agent, died this morning after a long protracted illness. He has been for many years connected with the different railroads in this State, and was, during the past three or four years, the union ticket agent for the different Eastern lines, until his health compelled him to resign. His remains will be taken to Janesville on Monday for interment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate Military Committee yesterday unanimously agreed to report General Pleasanton for confirmation as a Major General. There are no other vacancies.

The Comptroller of the Currency has sent to the Ways and Means Committee a communication proposing various changes in, and amendments to, the national banking law. Several of the leading banks have expressed a desire for such additional legislation as will enable them to participate in the benefits conferred by the banking act. A sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Hooper, Fenton and Stebbins, were appointed to revise the law.

The House Military Committee have decided to report a bill conferring upon the Provost Marshal General the rank and pay of a Brigadier General.

Advices received at the State Department, from Mr. Pruyn, Minister at Japan, dated January 15th, state that the Alabama at that time was still at large.

Messrs. Mills and Carlisle closed their arguments yesterday in the Berreyesa mining claim, and the court adjourned till Monday in order to examine the maps, arguments, etc. Attorney General Bates and Judge Black will speak next week. The court has now heard both sides of the case, and it is believed will either decide that the mines are the property of the Government, or order a resurvey, in which case it will be nearly two years before the Government enters into possession of the property.

The Conference Committee on the revenue bill, at their meeting to-day, failed to agree. They will report their disagreement on Monday.

An important personage connected with the Navy Department has been arrested in New York, and will shortly be examined.

The President visited Antrobus' great picture of Grant, yesterday, at the Capitol, and was highly gratified. All say it is a perfect success.

The Senate yesterday, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Caleb Lyon, of Lyondale, N. Y., as Governor of Idaho.

The passage by the House, yesterday, of the bill extending the payment of bounties till April 1st, is understood as equal to a postponement of the draft should the Senate agree to it.

The second Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments of the two houses to the whisky bill, had another meeting to-day, but were unable to agree, and there is no prospect of their arriving at an accommodation on their differences.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A special to the *Commercial*, Washington, 26th, says: "I am informed that the returns of the enlistments in the State of New York, which have been received here this week, warrant the assertion that a draft will be unnecessary in that State."

Important from France.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Times* Paris letter says: "Since Mercier's arrival from America, he has joined in efforts with Mr. Dayton in setting the Government right on the state of the American war, and is using his influence to prevent a breach of international law in connection with Confederate ships in French ports."

The decision of the Government in the case of the Rappahannock has been changed, and she will be detained.

The Danish Situation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The London *Morning Post*, of the 11th is of opinion that the Danes are in a position to carry on a defensive war in Schleswig, with comparative ease for many months to come. They occupy the Island of Alsen on the eastern coast of the Duchy, together with the strongly fortified position of Duppel on the adjoining mainland. From the Island it will be next to impossible for the Germans to dislodge them, and yet so long as the Danish forces are concentrated here the Allied Powers will be compelled to maintain a large army of occupation in Schleswig. However, the Danes, with their fleet, may blockade the German ports.

THE VERY LATEST.

3 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE NEW ASPECT IN GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

GEN. SMITH'S EXPEDITION RETURNS TO MEMPHIS.

OUR FORCES FALLEN BACK FROM DALTON.

DISASTER TO THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION.

LATEST NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON—CONGRESSIONAL AND MILITARY.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED FOR ONE MONTH.

LATEST FROM EUROPE—THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

FROM GRANT'S COMMAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, 1864.

The correspondent of the *Evening Times* furnishes the following:

I happen to know something of Sherman's orders, and at this late day it cannot be improper to publish them. He was to proceed to Meridian and if possible get a battle out of Polk. Upon his success in this depended his future movements; if he could fall upon the reverend gentleman and destroy his command he was to proceed to Selma direct, to which point steamboats and even gunboats can go, most of the year, thereby leaving the conquest of Mobile and its small garrison to Banks and Farragut.

But if the rebels refused to fight and strengthened the garrison at Mobile, Sherman was to proceed there and lay siege to the place. From the fact he has already turned Southward, I infer that Polk is retreating toward the Gulf where the fate of Pemberton awaits him.

Smith's cavalry column will be employed in scattering the forces of Forrest and Lee, and in cutting railroad communications, and from the numbers it embraces you may rest assured it will be a success.

The latest advices from Grant are up to Thursday night. The fighting on Thursday was quite sharp and the Union forces conducted themselves grandly.

On Thursday night our forces fell back to Tunnel Hill, where they were yesterday. The reconnoissance was entirely successful, and developed the fact that the enemy were in force at Dalton, having at least four divisions at that place. Claiborne's division which had been dispatched on the 21st to reinforce Polk was recalled, and got back in time to participate in the fight.

Thus was an important result accomplished. Our entire loss in the several days' operations was 300. The rebels suffered more severely, having lost 300 prisoners alone.

Gen. Sheridan is here.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A dispatch yesterday to the Philadelphia *Press* says the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d says if Gen. Grant defeats Johnston both Georgia and Alabama are open to him, and Mobile will fall without a struggle.

A special to the *Post* says Gen. Sherman has no intention of going to Mobile, and is in no safe position.

It is tolerably certain that a slight tax will be imposed on crude petroleum, but probably none on leaf tobacco.

The special to the *Commercial* says: Should Gen. Sherman accomplish the object of his expedition and secure possession of the country between the Mississippi river and the Memphis and New Orleans railroad, he will obtain large quantities of cotton now stored in that region.

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Feb. 28, 1864.

The following dispatch has been received at District Headquarters:

BLACK RIVER BRIDGE, MISS., Feb. 8—5 p. m.
Gen. H. L. Reid:

Gen. Sherman's command, composed of McPherson's corps, left Vicksburg on the 3d inst. in two columns via the Railroad Bridge and Messenger's. On the 4th McPherson met the enemy—Adams' brigade—and skirmished as far as Bolton. On the 5th Hurlburt's column encountered Stark's brigade of cavalry at Joe Davis' plantation and drove it through Clinton towards Canton. On the same day McPherson encountered and drove Wirt Adams into and through Jackson. Sherman occupied Jackson on the 6th, will cross Pearl River, enter Brandon on the 7th, and soon he reports three small brigades of cavalry and Loring's division of infantry up towards Canton, and French's division of infantry in his front, at or near Brandon.
J. M. TUTTLE, Brig. Gen.

GEN. SMITH'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—The reports of stragglers that Gen. Smith's expedition has been cut up, prove false. That General himself returned here 11 o'clock last night. From an officer's diary report during the progress of the expedition I condense the following particulars in addition to those already forwarded:

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.—The expedition reached Okalona on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 78 miles south of Corinth, 150 miles southeast of Memphis. Here they heard that Sherman had captured Meridian, and was advancing east.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.—Marched to Egypt Station, on the M. and O. R. R., where we captured and destroyed a great quantity of Confederate corn. One column went through Aberdeen the other west of the railroad concentrating at Prairie Station. The Aberdeen column, under Gen. Grierson, had considerable skirmishing near that place and destroyed over 100,000 bushels of corn at Prairie Station, also a large lot of Confederate cotton.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20.—Brook's Corps reported in force at West Point. At 11 a. m. advance skirmished heavily with the enemy. At 5 p. m. halted within one mile of West Point, lost 1 Lieutenant killed and 5 men wounded in skirmish. We killed 1 rebel Captain, captured and wounded a rebel Major and 7 private.

SUNDAY—21.—Moved west and found Forrest, Lee, Chalmers and Roddy were combined against us. They tried to cut our column in two but without success. Very heavy fighting occurred both rear and advance. The 4th Iowa had a number killed and wounded on a gallant charge. From two to three thousand rebels were on each flank all in heavy force on our rear and constantly charging. We here lost three pieces 4-pounder steel guns, which were spiked before captured. All their ammunition was saved.

Smith now fell back slowly, our troops ambushing the rebels as they advanced. The rebel loss was quite heavy, and Smith burned every trestle on the Mobile and Ohio road, destroyed miles of the track and a very large amount of corn as he fell back.

MONDAY, Feb. 22.—Broke camp in the morning after resting only two hours. There was severe fighting on our rear all day. The rebels lost heavily as the roads were heavily ambushed at every available point, and volley after volley was poured into them at short range as they advanced, but having so made the largest force, they continued to press our rear heavily, the rebel column moving on each flank with the evident design of reaching the Tallahatchie in advance of our forces, and forming a junction to prevent our crossing, and thus capture the whole command; but by forced marching Smith passed both flanking columns and marching all night crossed safely at New Albany.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.—Rear guard skirmished all day.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.—Skirmishing continued.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.—Marched fifty-two miles, arriving at Memphis at 11 p. m. Most of the expedition, however, stopped at Colliersville.

The following is an estimated result of the expedition: Destroyed over a million bushels of corn, tore up and destroyed many miles of track on the M. & O. R. R., burned many bridges and trestles, captured and brought in over 1,500 mules and horses, about 2,000 negroes, over 300 rebel prisoners who are now in Armory prison.

It is impossible to give our loss, but it is much less than the enemy's.

The expedition was successful in every point and every particular except in the important one, that of making a junction with Sherman, which is attributable mainly to the slow movement of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania cavalry regiments, causing a delay of one week in starting the expedition.

The retreat was not at any time a route, although there was some straggling.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—A reliable informant leaving the front on Friday morning reports our army then five miles from Tunnel Hill and two miles from Dalton; that they had ascertained that the enemy were in force at Dalton. We had full rations and would attack Dalton when deemed advisable. On the contrary, intelligence received by military men of the same date says our army having accomplished the object of their reconnoissance towards Dalton has returned to Chattanooga. The latter opinion is mainly entertained by the military authorities here.

The silence of the Associated Press correspondents in front for the past two or three days indicates that they have been prohibited sending news for the present.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 26.—At the last accounts Longstreet was still on the retreat, his headquarters being at Greenville. On Wednesday night our cavalry came upon their rear guard in the vicinity of Bean's Station. Yesterday a slight skirmish ensued and the rebels gave way.

Gen. Schofield is pursuing with his troops, but owing to the rapidity of the retreat of the enemy no engagement is expected this side of the Virginia line.

The R. R. bridge at Strawberry Plains and the track were injured beyond the possibility of present use.

Five officers and a number of men deserted when Longstreet fell back and have taken the amnesty oath.

The officers state that he is retreating to Richmond with his original troops, leaving Johnston and Buckner to protect the Virginia border.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Frank Blair made a speech to-day in reply to Blow, relating to the demand for an investigation into the trade restrictions in Maryland and elsewhere, imposed by the Sec'y of the Treasury. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the protest of the Iowa members of Congress against the confirmation of Gen. Schofield, stating that the Iowa delegation had fallen into a trap set by designing men to bring them into conflict with the President.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, replied that he signed the protest with full knowledge of its purpose and contents, and signed it solely because he knew the statements were true.

Mr. Blair stated that trading permits had been refused to respectable and loyal men from St. Louis, and afterwards given to a notorious blockade runner. He gave notice he should again introduce a resolution of inquiry in regard to the leading feature of the amendment to the national currency act proposed by Comptroller McCollock. The draft of the new bill submitted to the Ways and Means Committee is as follows:

No bank to be authorized to do business with less capital than one hundred thousand, and none in New York or other commercial cities with less than two hundred thousand dollars. All loans to be on uniform rate of interest at seven per cent.

Penalties for usury are considerably reduced. All banks are required to provide for the redemption of their bills in New York at a small discount.

The reserve fund in lawful money required to be kept on hand is reduced from twenty-five to fifteen per cent for country banks. The banks are required to keep on deposit in the treasury thirty per cent of their capital, whether they have or have not circulation. An additional section contains provisions for closing up banks on giving one year's notice, depositing the amount of their outstanding circulation in the treasury in lawful money, and taking up their bonds.

The section relative to the conversion of State into National banks is but slightly changed, except to make its powers more clear and definite. Although there are many less important particulars, the above comprise the radical changes proposed by the Sub Committee of Ways and Means, consisting of Messrs Hooper, Fenton and Stebbins, to which the proposed amendments were referred.

At their meeting this morning they listened to the representation of certain New York banks, but took no action.

The fourth of the National banks of New York, with a capital of five millions, has received authority to commence banking to-day. Two hundred and ninety are now organized.

Commissioner Lewis decided, in answer to a question from the Direct Tax Commissione of Virginia, that they are not bound under the act of Feb. 6, 1863, to strike off the lands on the request of the owner to purchase at a sum not less than the taxes generally and costs, but less than two-thirds the assessed value. Where some other person shall bid a larger sum the law requires the Government to withdraw from competition, but the sale remains public, and the highest bidder is entitled to the property.

The Ways and Means Committee recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment fixing the salaries of the Assistant Secretary at thirty-five hundred dollars, and to raise that of the Attorney General to the same sum, and to make the change immediately, instead of at the close of the present fiscal year, of the additional salary. The salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is also increased to thirty-five hundred dollars.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1864.

Further inquiry has elicited the fact, which can be asserted upon the very highest authority, that the President never issued any order or made any suggestion to Gen. Gilmore relative to military operations in Florida; that the contrary statement, which rests exclusively, so far as can be ascertained, upon the assertions of Gen. Gilmore himself, is untrue, and that the expedition was made by Gen. Gilmore upon his own responsibility. It is presumed that Gen. Gilmore will seek his justification in the President's order, brought by Major John Hay, and already published, relative to the political relations of Florida.

The draft is postponed till the first of April.

The total number of new enlistments since the President's call of last November is 200,000 men.

Out of 130,000 men now in the 100 batteries and regimental organizations, whose terms expired on or before the 1st of January, 100,000 have re-enlisted.

The official dispatches concerning the recent disaster near Lake City will not be published for the present. The statements which have been published are by no means exaggerated.

There is talk of introducing a resolution into Congress, to-morrow, directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the facts of the expedition, and report with the least practicable delay.

The ridiculous statement in the New York papers of yesterday, that the President on Friday night signed the Lieutenant General bill, immediately issuing the commission to Grant, and made Washburne bearer of the same to Chattanooga, is as far as possible from the truth in every particular. The bill has not yet been signed by the Speaker and Vice President and cannot be until to-morrow requiring signatures to be affixed in open session.

Mr. Washburne leaves for Galena to-morrow on account of sickness in his family.

The President has consented, contrary to the opinion of the War Department, to reduce the quota of New York city 12,000 in conformity with the report of the Commission charged with the examination into the facts.

The first loyal regiment from the rebellious States was raised in pursuance of an order issued by Gen. Buell to Col Streight, not by Gen. Garfield, as asserted in Congressional debate last Friday.

Gen Pleasanton has not been recommended by Senate Military Committee for the vacant Major Generalship as affirmed by sundry ill informed correspondents of New York Journals. There is no vacant Major Generalship. General Pleasanton was nominated by the President for Major General last December, and no action has been had in his case by the Senate or Military Committee.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1864.

I indeavored without success to telegraph you in time for Sunday morning's TRIBUNE that at a caucus of the Union members of the Ohio Legislature, last evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the people of Ohio and her soldiers in the army, demand the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States.

Several Chase men had previously left the room, and those remaining being small in number did not vote. The result of the vote was announced amid tremendous cheering and applause.

The Pomeroy circular has damaged Chase's prospects to a great extent.

The Union State Convention will soon be called. An effort to instruct delegates will be made by Chase's friends, but it will not succeed.

You may remark it as a fact beyond doubt that the people of the Buckeye State with almost one voice are for Abraham Lincoln for the next President.

THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Express* says: From an officer who arrived in the Fulton, we learn some further particulars of the disaster to our forces near Lake City, Fla.

Gen. Seymour, who commanded the expedition, had been placed under arrest by order of Gen. Gilmore.

His successor is Gen. Vodges, who left Hilton Head on Tuesday last with reinforcements for Jacksonville, consisting of an entire division.

Our informant says it was the opinion of the officers who took part in the expedition that our total losses in killed, wounded and missing are between 1,200 and 1,500.

Gen. Seymour is severely censured in not throwing out scouts and skirmishers as our troops advanced. As it was, our troops were led into a trap.

Hamilton's artillery led the van and suffered severely. The rebel sharpshooters picked off their horses, and their guns had to be abandoned.

The 40th Massachusetts mounted infantry have also suffered severely.

In the retreat many of our wounded were left behind within the enemy's lines.

Our troops were right in front of the Confederate batteries in a piece of woods before we were aware of their presence, and when their batteries opened a galling fire our men were driven back panic stricken in disorder.

The rebel force is not known but is supposed to have been large. One of the prisoners captured state that troops had recently been sent down from Charleston, and Gen. Beauregard was in command.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The New York *Times* says:

The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal Wednesday last, arrived here at a late hour last night, bringing information of a sad reverse to our expedition under Gen. Seymour in Florida. We are unable to give details, because, after the Fulton had put into the bay, she was boarded by the Provost Marshal and the Quartermaster, with orders from Gen. Gillmore to deprive the passengers of all private letters in their possession. To a passenger by the Fulton we are indebted for the following main facts of a battle:

On the afternoon of the 20th, our troops, under General Seymour, met the enemy, 15,000 strong, fifteen miles beyond Jacksonville, and eight miles beyond Sanderson, on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee railroad. The battle was desperately fought during three hours, and at sunset, our forces, overpowered by numbers, retired to Sanderson, taking with them the greater part of the wounded.

The 7th Connecticut, 7th New Hampshire, 40th Massachusetts, 48th and 150th New York, and the 8th United States regulars were engaged. Colonel Frisbey, of the 8th United States regulars, was left dead on the field. Colonel Reed, a Hungarian officer, was mortally wounded. All the officers of Hamilton's battery were wounded. Captain Hamilton, wounded in the arm, and Lieutenant Myrick, wounded in the foot, are at General Gillmore's headquarters, at Hilton Head. Colonel Guy Henry, of the 40th Massachusetts, had three horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt.

The Cosmopolitan arrived at Beaufort on Monday evening, with 240 of the wounded. Colonel Reed was among them, who was still living when the Fulton left on Wednesday.

The enemy's loss is not known. They captured five guns. It is supposed that the troops were from Bragg's army. Gen. Hardee himself was on the field, having come to Florida on a visit to his family, and also to form a second marriage.

Our loss is variously estimated at from 500 to 1,300.

Seventy-eight rebel prisoners were brought by the Fulton.

We understand that the Purser of the Fulton has a list of the killed and wounded, which he will show, but will not allow it to be copied.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

HOUSE.

Not more than fifty members were present.

It having been agreed yesterday that nothing should be done to-day except making speeches, Davis occupied the Chair, and the President's annual message was announced as the theme for discussion.

HARDING, of Ky., referred to a former declaration of the President, that the Union is unbroken and all secession ordinances are void. In this view he concurred, and, therefore, whenever the rebellion shall be suppressed, either by force of arms or voluntary submission, the revolted States are thereby restored with all their rights and privileges in the Union. This view was sound and was acquiesced in by the Conservatives and Democrats, but the President had changed and had presented a scheme for reconstruction more destructive that the old doctrine of State rights. The scheme was mapped by the master builder with a pencil dipped in blood. Persons are to vote just as the President may direct. The effect was the iron hand of despotism crushing out the last vestige of Constitutional liberty, leaving nothing but desolation. It would establish the most odious abolition oligarchy of savage and cruel character, and it was enough to fire any man's veins in which runs a drop of revolutionary blood.

Mr. DEMING, of Conn., said the President's scheme of reconstruction seeks to liberate order from anarchy and its paralizing influence; to prevent innocence from being compounded with guilt; to separate loyalty from the unhealthy contact of disunionism, which would subject it in the eye of the law to the punishment for crime. The task was one of great embarrassment and difficulty. Because of the imperfection of human wisdom, and because the plan was designed by the President to be transitory in its character to bridge the chasm between State anarchy and State restoration than commencing the great deliverance. In attempting to solve this difficult problem no statesman would adopt any different plan. While the President's plan may be incomplete, it was as comprehensive as the intricacies of the subject would permit. It possessed the rare merit of being just to the Government, just to the insurgent States and to the slave.

Mr. DEMING defended the Amnesty Proclamation as being justifiable from the fact that in the literal sense every citizen in the insurrectionary States is a public enemy.

Mr. BLAIR, of Mo., discussed the affairs of that State, defending himself from the attacks which had been made. Having sought to discharge his whole duty, he might challenge a comparison of records with his assailant. The radicals had kindled the smouldering fires, and from a spirit of retaliation had undertaken to build up a party. For himself, he was always willing to accept gradual emancipation, and when the people of that State desired immediate emancipation he would be more than ready to accept it. He entered on an exposition of this subject, charging that these radicals had sought to deceive Union men, and were not in favor of immediate emancipation, having refused to vote for it in convention where they had the power to carry it.

As to the recent convention in Baltimore it was compelled to nominate Mr. Lincoln, as the people of the State were for him. But dark lantern associations still exist in Maryland, and hence some delegates were elected professedly for Mr. Lincoln, but to betray their trust—one of Secretary Chase's assessors declaring he would vote for whom he pleased.

Mr. Blair expressed his surprise that the representatives from Iowa and other States had been caught in a trap by signing a paper asking for the rejection by the Senate of Schofield as a Major General.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, denied that the delegation of that State was caught in a trap. He knew what the paper was, and that it told the truth.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, said that the Missouri militia came from Northern Missouri into the southern portion of his district stealing horses and plundering houses. They came to blow up the Court House, and unite themselves with the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Mr. BLAIR replied that it was not sufficient ground against Gen. Schofield, while a few such men may have crossed over, the attention of the commanding officer was directed to another quarter. He said the enemy sought to rely on misrepresentation to injure Gen. Schofield, and thus make issue against the President.

The Navy Department consented to an investigation, but not so with Treasury Department. A more profligate administration than that of the latter never existed. Recently in Baltimore a permit was given to a notorious blockade runner, whose vessels had more than once been seized. In alluding to Pomeroy's recent circular, he spoke of its design as an intrigue against the man who had confided to Mr. Chase a portfolio, but the President was doubtless satiated every day Mr. Chase remained in the Cabinet would sink him deeper into the contempt of every honorable man.

Mr. BLAIR gave notice of his intention to inquire into the affairs of the Treasury Department in connection with trade negotiations on the Mississippi.

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minn., addressed the committee for an hour on the importance of encouraging foreign emigration, and in advocacy of a bill heretofore introduced by him to establish a bureau of emigration.

Mr. EDEN, of Ill., reviewed in condemnation the acts of the Administration in connection with the war, which, with our overwhelming numbers, ought long ago to have ended on the principle of the Crittenden resolution.

The committee rose at 4:45, and the House adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Steamer Asia from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th, arrived here this morning.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Lord Derby in the House of Lords attacked, and Earl Russell defended the Government policy relative to the suspected steam rams. The latter declined to produce papers pending the legal investigation. In the House of Commons Mr. Layard reiterated his statement that Mr. Adams made no official or verbal communication to Earl Russell of the substance of Mr. Seward's dispatch of the 11th of July last.

Fitzgerald called attention to the circumstances attending the capture of certain British vessels by Federal cruisers; the murder of one of the crew of the Saxon by a Federal Lieutenant, etc. He asserted that Russell had not done enough in the matter, and moved for the correspondence.

The Attorney General opposed the motion. He said the principle of prize adjudication in America is the same as in England, and the disposition of the American Government is very fair and [illegible]

During the general debate several speakers charged the Government with a truckling policy towards the American Government.

Lord Palmerston said it was due the American Government to say they invariably received England's representations in a spirit of equity and justice. He quoted the Trent case as evidence of a desire to do right. It was prejudicial to the good understanding between powers to accuse a foreign government of acts of which they are not guilty, and express distrust of their equity, when nothing justified such charges. The resolution was withdrawn.

A questionable report prevails that two first class English houses, sufferers by rebel cruisers, are about to dispatch one of the fastest steamers afloat in pursuit of pirates. It is suggested that this may be another rebel dodge.

THE DANISH WAR.

It is confirmed that England has proposed an armistice on the basis of the evacuation of all Schleswig except the island of Alsen by the Danes. Russia, France and Sweden support the proposition. It is stated that Austria assents. The result is not yet known. Nothing but mere skirmishes is reported from the seat of war. The Germans were receiving large reinforcements and making preparations against the allies. The Prussians occupied Altoona in spite of the Federal protests. The Danes were capturing Prussian vessels.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France has gained thirteen and a half million francs in specie. Mazzini is indicated as an accomplice in the late plot against Napoleon. Bourse firmer; 66f 85c. It is asserted Italy is arming.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—There will be no Galway steamer on the 16th. The new steamer Pennsylvania leaves Liverpool on that day for New York.

Preliminary proceedings in the case of the suspected steamer Tampico, seized on the Clyde, commenced in Exchequer Court. The indictments similar to those in the Alexandria case. The defendants put in a general denial and appeal to the jury. The case was adjourned till the 13th.

The London *Times'* special has an article on the parliamentary debate upon the seizures by the Federals of certain British ships. It treats the alleged murder on board the Saxon as a most serious case, and says any negligence in demanding and urging punishment of the crime will be an abandonment of the protection which a State owes its subjects.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 91¼.

It is stated that Prussia has refused the armistice proposed by the great powers.

The Paris bourse closed heavy on Saturday.—Rents 66f. 85c.

RENDSBURG, Feb. 12.—The Danes on the 10th, were posted about an hours march from Duppel.

Among the passengers by the Asia is Mr. Sanford United States minister to Belgium.

LATEST.

RENDSBURG, Feb. 12.—Troops and artillery continue to pass through here bound northward. It is not certainly known whether an attack on Duppel has commenced, but a few mounted men are brought in.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12th.—An outpost skirmish occurred yesterday. The enemy was repulsed with loss and some prisoners made. The enemy to-day, took possession of the Jahrano. An iron-clad schooner has gone to dislodge them. The King had returned to Copenhagen.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati Market.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, 1864.

GROCERIES—Market active and firm. Prices unchanged.

WHISKY—Active speculative demand at 78c, but holders want 80c, and no transactions reported.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet since our last, and nothing has transpired to change the general features. The demand for all articles is light and concessions would have to be made to induce buyers to take hold, but holders are firm and display no anxiety to sell. New mess is held at $22.00@22.50 for choice country and city, but there are very few buyers at these figures. There are some lots of country offering which are irregularly packed that can be bought at $20.00@21.00. The stock of old pork is nearly exhausted; last season's packing is held at $19.00@20.00, and two years old at $17.00@18.00. Bulk meats unchanged and dull—the figures asked are 7½@8¼c for shoulders; 9¼@9¾c for rib sides; 10¼@10½c for clear, and 10¾@11c for hams. No movement in box meats or bacon. Lard is dull but prices have not undergone any change; and we quote prime country and city at 12½@12¾c; 400 tcs city sold at the latter figure.

TOBACCO—Sales of old Mason county leaf lugs and trash at [illegible]; no Southern Kentucky at [illegible]; 11 boxes new Kentucky at [illegible].

Milwaukee Markets.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27, 1864.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat 15,000 bushels. Market quiet and declined 1c. [illegible] Corn declining. [illegible] Barley steady. [illegible] Rye quiet.

FLAX SEED—[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts 77 head. Market quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

New York Market.—Feb. 27.

COTTON—Dull and 1c lower, selling at 80c. for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Heavy and 5c. lower, [illegible]

WHISKY—Rather more steady at 88c, for western.

GRAIN—[illegible]

WOOL—Dull and drooping.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar [illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

The Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER ASIA.] [By Telegraph.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.

BREADSTUFFS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Beef in moderate demand. [illegible]

PORK is active demand. CLOVER SEED [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Dull. [illegible]

LONDON—Baring Bros. & Co. report Breadstuffs quiet, [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13, Eve. Cotton—Sales to-day 7,000 bales. Market unchanged. Breadstuffs—Very dull but steady. Provisions—Quiet and steady. Produce—Quiet and steady.

LONDON, Feb. 13, Eve. Consols [illegible]

New York Money Market—Feb. 27.

Money very easy at 6 per cent, chiefly at inside rate. [illegible] Gold firmer, [illegible]

The steamer City of Manchester, for Liverpool to-day, carried out $214,117 in specie.

Government stocks firm, and in moderate demand. [illegible]

STOCKS—Heavy. [illegible]

After the first board the market was lower. [illegible] Receipts at Custom House for the week, [illegible]

MARRIED.

In Bloomington, on the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. T. Kerfoot, Mr. T. A. WOODRUFF, of Chicago, and Miss JULIA A. BUSHNELL.

DIED.

On Saturday, 27th inst., JOSEPH, son of Geo. A. and Matilda Torrence, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 14 days.

Funeral will take place from 218 West Randolph street, on Monday, the 29th, at 11 o'clock a. m. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, February the 27th, infant son of Charles A. and Emma E. Hatch, aged 3 months and 5 days. [illegible]

In this city, Feb. 27th, of congestion of the lungs, MARGARET JANE LANE, [illegible]

In this city, Feb. 27th, of typhoid fever, MARY A., daughter of [illegible]

In this city, Feb. 28th, LOUISE JEWETT PLAISTED, [illegible]

In this city, Feb. 28th, of congestion of the brain, GEORGE H., only son of [illegible]

Altoona and Towanda, Pa., papers please copy.

In this city, February 27th, 1864, of diptheria, PHILIP A., son of Philip A. and Teresa C. Hoyne, [illegible]

In this city, Friday, Feb. 26th, of typhoid fever, [illegible] Vermont papers please copy.

In Aurora, on the 26th inst., GRACE, infant daughter of [illegible]

At Wilmington, Ill., Feb. 23, WILLIAM STURGIS, eldest son of Rev. E. G. and Sarah G. Moore, [illegible]

At his residence, near Marengo, Ill., of congestion of liver and brain, WM. BARNES, [illegible] Father of Chas. H. Barnes of this city.

New Advertisements.

TO STOVE DEALERS.—I have this day appointed GRANGER SARD, Jr., as my agent in Chicago; [illegible] JOHN T. RATHBONE. Chicago, Feb. 25, 1864.

GRAPE VINES.—The demand for our vines is largely increasing [illegible] J. KNOX, Box 155 Pittsburg, Pa.

LOTS IN KANKAKEE.—Lots [illegible] JOHN WENTWORTH.

MULES—A large number of [illegible] HENRY HAY.

HORSES AND COLTS—A large [illegible] HENRY HAY.

LOTS IN WAUKEGAN.—My Lots in Waukegan are FOR SALE. Apply to JAMES B. GORTON, Waukegan. JOHN WENTWORTH.

New Advertisements.

500 BBLS. CHOICE NEW YORK STATE APPLES For sale at a bargain at 12 South Water st., Chicago.

TO FRUIT GROWERS AND SHIPPERS. Wanted, by a party established in the Foreign and Domestic Fruit Business, the acquaintance of the above named parties, whereby he can make arrangements for the shipping of Fruits of all kinds throughout the coming season. Address "Fruit," Post Office Box 1232, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS FOR SAME, Wholesale by R. T. CRANE & BRO., Nos. 102, 104 and 106 West Lake street.

100.000 POWDER WILLOW PLANTS for fencing or shade. FOR SALE. Apply to, or send your orders to C. A. SIMPSON, No. 128 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR ALL THE STATES & TERRITORIES AND NOTARY PUBLIC. PHIL. A. HOYNE, Post Office and Custom House Building, U. S. Commissioner's office.

JEVNE & ALMINI, DEALERS IN Artists' and Painters' Materials, Of Every Description, Fresco Painters &c. NO. 142 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—All our plants were laid in and carefully worked last season. Such plants are much more valuable than those produced in the ordinary way. Send for catalogue enclosing stamp. J. KNOX, Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE. A fine residence on Wabash avenue; a fine residence on Michigan avenue; two stores on Lasalle street; two splendid River lots. Apply to J. F. CLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 45 Clark St., Room No. 3.

THE THREE-STORY WARE House and Grist Mill, with Elevator, Corn Sheller, &c., at the Central Railroad Depot, Bloomington, Illinois, formerly occupied by E. Rogers, is for sale. The lot is 270 feet on the track, and contains about two acres, with convenience for dealing in coal, &c. Inquire at the Matteson House, Chicago, until March 3d, after that of E. ROGERS, Bloomington.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between O. S. Sumner and G. B. Sumner, under the firm of O. S. SUMNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by O. S. Sumner, at the same place, who will receive all moneys due said firm and pay all debts owed by them. O. S. SUMNER. G. B. SUMNER. Chicago, Feb. 29, 1864.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES. Our new Catalogue of SMALL FRUITS, For Spring of 1864, including DR. JOHN A. WARDER'S REPORT, to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, of a visit to our Grounds, [illegible] J. KNOX, Box 155 Pittsburg, Pa.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., (Successors to Butler & Hunt,) Manufacturers and Wholesale PAPER DEALERS, 48 State Street, Chicago.

CHICAGO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $100,000, securely invested. [illegible] All profits divided with policy holders. This is the only Local Life Company in our State, [illegible] Office, northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets.

LAKE SHORE, AVENUE, AND OTHER RESIDENCES For Sale by THOS. B. BRYAN & CO. [illegible] BLOCK 33, CALUMET AVENUE, GREAT DEPTH. [illegible] UNION PARK AND WEST WASHINGTON ST. [illegible] BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE THREE DIVISIONS. [illegible] THOS. B. BRYAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BY WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington Street. SAMUEL J. WALKER. WM. D. KERFOOT. [illegible]

THE GREAT INDIAN CATARRH REMEDY Was obtained from the celebrated Indian Medicine Man of the SENECA TRIBE, who was renowned for his remarkable cures of Chronic Diseases, and particularly Catarrh. [illegible] IT WILL RELIEVE SEVERE Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Headache, Weak Eyes, [illegible] Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cts. per box. [illegible] Orders must be addressed to Dr. A. J. HIGGINS, Box 1888, Chicago, Ill. Fuller, Finch & Fuller and Lord & Smith, Wholesale Agents.

REMOVAL. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH Have removed from No. 23 to their Elegant, New and Spacious DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Lake street, Where they have now ready for SPRING TRADE OF 1864, Much the Largest, Handsomest, Best Assorted, and Cheapest Stock of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canada Hats, Palm Leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats, &c., TO BE SEEN EAST OR WEST! [illegible] WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH.

New Advertisements.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR. This preparation is the discovery of C. G. CLARK, senior partner in the Wholesale Drug House of C. G. Clark & Co., New Haven, Conn. Mr. Clark has been for many years a practical Pharmaceutist and Chemist, and having perfected this article by careful experiments, he now places it before the public in a shape and at a price that will enable all classes to avail themselves of it. [illegible] We claim for it, and warrant it: 1st. To permanently and positively restore gray or faded Hair and Beard to their natural color. 2d. To prevent the Hair from falling off, promoting its rapid and healthy growth. 3d. To cause Hair to grow on bald heads, if the roots are not entirely dead. 4th. It completely eradicates dandruff, making the head clean, smooth, and free from eruptions. 5th. It has no equal as a dressing, rendering the Hair soft, lustrous, and silky, and may be polished with the hand or brush to any degree of brilliancy. A little one says, "I like it, it makes my hair so soft and shiny." FINALLY. It is an indispensable article in the toilet of every lady, and gentleman who wishes a well dressed head of hair, [illegible] Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price, $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5. C. G. CLARK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Ct., Proprietors. LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents.

TO DEALERS AND FURNISHERS. The largest assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS IN THE WEST. Cash Buyers will find Good Investments. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

S. S. MILLAR, 55 Clark-st., Chicago, MANUFACTURER OF SHIPPING TAGS. (Made of Cloth, Paper-Cloth, Parchment, and Imitation Parchment.) String Marking Tags and Gum Labels.

REMOVAL. S. F. WHITE, Agent, Wholesale Dealer in Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, HAS REMOVED TO 48 and 50 Wabash Avenue, up-stairs, Between Lake and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, TINNERS' STOCK. Dickerson, Sturges & Co., 199 & 201 Randolph Street.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. MANUFACTURED BY DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO. THE IMMENSE SALES TESTIFIES to the MERITS of Them. NO BUSINESS FIRM Can afford to be without one. FOR SALE BY F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in store, and daily arriving, a very large and complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, purchased for cash, at favorable periods, whereby we are able to present to our friends and the Trade generally, every inducement, both in goods and prices, that can be found East or West. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Chicago. Our firm in St. Louis is S. C. DAVIS & CO.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 23, 1864. PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until TUESDAY, March 15, at 4 P. M., for the delivery, at the following Arsenals, of Horse Equipments, United States Cavalry pattern, as hereinafter specified: At the New York Arsenal, [illegible] At the Frankford Arsenal, [illegible] At the Allegheny Arsenal, [illegible] At the Cincinnati Depot, [illegible] At the St. Louis Arsenal, [illegible] GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES. WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., February [illegible], 1864. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, March seventh, (7th) 1864, for [illegible] One thousand (1,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Montpelier, Vt., within fifty (50) days from date of contract. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

GREELEY AND BENNETT.

Greeley and Bennett hunt in couples. They pretend to hate each other, but the hatred is a sham. When Greeley is a candidate for office Bennett supports him [illegible]. When Bennett applied to Buchanan to be appointed minister to France, the *Tribune* stoutly advocated it and used all its influence to induce Buchanan to confer the honor. When Greeley was a candidate for Senator, the N. Y. *Herald* insisted that he should have it, and denounced the Republicans of the Legislature for giving the office to Judge Harris. Notwithstanding the *Herald* calls Greely the "big villain," and the latter repays the flattering compliment by christening Bennett "Old Satanic," yet they are as "thick as two thieves," behind the rosebush. Take the course of the papers since the war begun and see how they have traveled on parallel lines, not far apart. They differed more in *style* of discussion than in gist of argument. After any serious defeat or reverse sustained by our armies Greeley would be sure to show the white feather and give up our cause as hopelessly lost, and Bennett would predict certain triumph for the rebellion and advocate a cessation of hostilities. Greeley more than once leaned strongly to an armistice and intimated that he was willing to surrender the fight and accept such terms as the rebels might offer. Bennett advised that the New England States should be left out in the cold, and that the remaining Free States should adopt the Montgomery Constitution and annex themselves to the rebel confederacy.

Not long before the battle of Gettysburg and the capture of Vicksburg, Greeley proposed the fighting of one more pitched battle, and if the Union army were whipped, he advised that we should give up beat, consent to a division of the Union and let the seceded States slide. Bennett moved an amendment to the effect, that Lincoln should be deposed, and McClellan made dictator with authority to make peace with Jeff. Davis on the best terms he could get.

A few weeks since the New York *Herald* broke ground against Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and commenced a series of scurrilous and libellous assaults on him, misrepresenting his actions and motives, and in order to strengthen its attack brought out Gen. Grant for President. The latter peremptorily refused to allow his name to be used in such connection. Bennett continues his defamatory opposition to the President, but has not yet hit on an available candidate to run against him. Greeley meantime never opened his mouth to vindicate the President from the aspersions and falsehoods of the *Herald*, but by his silence lent his sanction to the lies of his brother Bennett. And now he casts aside the mask of friendship for the President, and openly joins the old *Satanic* in its crusade, and for the future we may expect to witness the *Herald* and *Tribune* play into the hands of the Copperheads and rebels in their attacks upon the chief of the Administration. If he can be broken down and the great loyal party that supports his measures, distracted and divided, the left wing of the rebellion, the Northern Copperheads, will succeed at the polls next fall, and the triumph of the right wing under Jeff. Davis, will be assured. That is the logical sequence of the arguments of Greeley and Bennett against the President. Greeley's chronic hatred of Lincoln dates back to 1857, and to gratify his malice he has entered into partnership with Bennet to break him down, let the consequence to the country be what they may. Hence is seen the strange sight of the New York *Tribune* and *Herald* hunting in couples to hound down our noble and patriotic President. They will miserably fail.

THE VETERANS.

It is already evident that this giving furloughs to the troops who have been so long in the field is a master stroke of good policy, as well as of justice and humanity. Soldiers are men. They are generally, too, *young* men, with feelings and sympathies keen and living. Away from home and friends month after month, no matter how fully they have become accustomed to the service, or even to like it, their love of home and the friends they have left there has not at all died out of their souls, nor become dim by age, but has rather heightened and strengthened by time. The longing of their hearts is to visit home once more. Those in the army who have watched this thing declare that the motive which has so operated to secure re-enlistments among the veterans is bound up in this word *furlough*; that bounties would have been in vain; that patriotism, plenty and good as it is, would not have availed; because the soldier reasons that he has had his share of exposure, and that those at home ought now to take their chance. But the furlough could not be resisted. To go home once more and stay a month, and mix in with his old companions, and tell his story, and feel the sympathy of his neighbors, it is pay for months of trial, and he can then go back to the field with new content and a new stock of courage.

But the soldier is not only glad to see home and old friends. We are all glad to see the soldiers. We looked at the regiments, three years ago, as they marched away, with a proud yet mournful interest, asking ourselves, how many of these generous fellows will ever return? We are glad to see them when they do return—such of them as yet survive the marches, and battles, and sieges, and fevers and exposures of these campaigns. We are anxious to see what effect their campaigning has had upon them as men. When they went away there were many fears for them. European service is sometimes destructive of morals and character; and it was a natural fear that our armies might be schools of vice and deterioration, especially as some recruits in the rush of first enlistment, and before suitable preparations had been made for them, exhibited something of a giving way in tone.

But it is a goodly sight to see our veterans bear their campaigns so well; not only as regards physical liabilities, but as respects the mental and moral also. The lawlessness and deterioration for which some have looked and many have feared, no where appears. The cars are full of them on all the railroad lines; and it is impossible to see that the camp and field have done them the least damage. It is true that there may be such cases; but as many, doubtless, have been bettered as have been made worse.

The truth is that war is a school; and the modern appliances of civilization and christianity do not cease to operate upon the soldier, more than upon other men. And as the man is prepared by the appliances of peace for duty as a soldier, so the life of a soldier may qualify one to discharge the duties of peace.

DEMOCRATIC ADMISSIONS.

We may always accept the testimony of a criminal or of an adversary, *against himself*; while as to that which makes for his own cause, we may give to it precisely that weight to which we think it entitled. Nor need we change our views in the least particular, as to the general honesty, or candor, or fairness of the party which makes admissions in a given case against himself, unless we see other and good cause to do so.

It just now suits James Brooks and others in Congress to declare that the death of slavery is a fixed fact—or as the French phrase suits Brooks better "*un fait accompli*." What of it? Just this: Their testimony is good as to the admission. Slavery is dead—so dead that James Brooks sees it, owns it, and sincerely or not, is ready, as he declares, to act in accordance with the fact. The New York *Herald* is a kind of *aerial rooster* perched on the top of the old Democratic barn, and goes whirling about as the wind changes, very well; it marks the direction in which it is blowing, and is useful for just that purpose. They tell us, however, no news. We know as well as they, of the facts they acknowledge; and and in truth knew them a great while before they were brought to own them.

So far, then, so good. But we are tempted to attach to such declarations from that quarter, not an importance to which they are not entitled; for they have a considerable importance—but a *meaning* which they really do not have. Those not skilled in political intrigue, infer that they have thereupon given it up, and are now going honestly to work to help on emancipation. Such, to be sure, is the logical interpretation of their words. But those are simply verdant who think they mean any such thing. Saul is among the prophets! What of it? His prophecies may be as true as scripture; but Saul himself is not a whit better for it. He is the same stubborn, stupid, intriguing fellow as was before, as you will soon find, if you watch him.

Now, on the eve of a Presidential contest, is not the time to forget, that this is not the occasion to be taken by the Democratic party to die; least of all to die so sweetly and lamb-like as this would seem. As we have said again and again, the Democrats are sorely puzzled to find standing ground on which to fight the coming battle. The party in power has the track; not merely the *inside* track, but pretty much all the track where any running is possible. So well has the ship of state been guided along, that the people are far once better satisfied than they have been for many, many years, with the political posture; and are agreed, that the Union must be restored, that the war must go on till it is restored, and that the present way of restoring it, by emancipation, is the surest,

quickest, and most permanent way of doing it. The Democrats see that, and are sorely nonplussed to find any reply. Some of them, like the *Times*, can do nothing but gnash their teeth and howl.

The satanic malignancy oozes in *Herald*, like sulphuretted hydrogen, blue and blazing, from every pore in their hides. Fernando Wood knows better than that. He is pale and collected; speaks nervously, but subdues the tendency to snap as a dog that has taken a little strychnine, but not enough to kill him; *and plods on*. "Perhaps the administration can be thrown off its guard; perhaps divided—perhaps the gulls can be taken captive with a little judicious bait thrown out."

Some such expedient is all that is left. No great line of policy, distinct and clear, that has a ghost of a chance with the people, remains now to that party. But do not think the party give up the contest. Their admissions have other ends. They will fight every inch of ground till the next President is chosen.

MARYLAND.

An indication of public sentiment in the border slave States in relation to the next President was strikingly exhibited by the Unconditional Union State Convention of Maryland a few days since, which put forth the most radical doctrine in regard to slavery. It resolved that "this convention is in favor of the entire and immediate abolition of slavery in this State and the States in rebellion, and is opposed to any organization of State Governments in those States which do not recognize the immediate abolishment of slavery as a condition precedent." And yet the same convention elected delegates to the National Convention, whom it instructed by formal resolution to "vote for Abraham Lincoln, first, last, and all the time."

What do the philosopher Horace G., and the astrologer James Gordon B., think of this symptom of public sentiment?

☞ The American Government having applied to that of Canada for the extradition of Israel Dufresne, a young man charged with being an accomplice in the murder of John Parker, who, under President Lincoln's last call for three hundred thousand men, was recruiting for the town of Derry, N. H., an examination of testimony in the case took place at Montreal on Saturday and Monday, and at the close of the latter day had not been concluded. The evidence was substantially the same as was given on a former occasion, when Dufresne and his associate in the alleged murder, Boisvert, were discharged for want of proof. The Montreal *Transcript* says it is stated that, if the decision given shall be in favor of the rendition of Dufresne, the case will be carried before the Court of Appeals, on the ground that no new evidence has been adduced, and also that a prisoner cannot be put twice upon his examination in answer to a demand for rendition.

☞ Mason Jones, who came to this country on a lecturing tour several months ago, delivered an address at Manchester, England, on the 31st of January, on the war in this country, in which he heartily espoused the cause of the North. It was especially severe upon Mr. Spence, the rebel champion in England, for circulating falsehoods about us. He declared the cause of the war to be "wholly and solely slavery." "For all the misery that has been caused," said he, "and all the blood that has been spilt, Jefferson Davis and his compeers are guilty, and their condemnation is sure. The rebellion is a conspiracy against the rights and liberties of mankind." He further said: "There was nothing more noble in the history of the world than the attitude and action of the Northern people since this war began. As a moral spectacle it was unique." He predicted a complete triumph for the North.

NOT THAT "JACOBS."—We see that the Western papers generally labor under the impression that the Seymour who has just been nominated by the Copperheads of Connecticut, is the famous tory, Tho. H. The Vicksburg defeat which that redoubtable Copperhead received at the hands of the loyal hosts of that State last April settles his case for many years. Origen S. Seymour has the misfortune to be the candidate. Origen may be regarded as a *moderate* man, both in politics and intellect. He was a representative from Connecticut in the 32d and 33d Congress, but made no impression upon the public mind, and will never get votes enough to make him Governor of Connecticut. The Chicago Post a few days since devoted half a column to pitching into Col. Tom, supposing him to be the nominee, all of which was thrown away.

BEN WOOD AND JIM BROOKS.—Ben Wood pitches savagely into Jim Brooks for giving up the Democratic political institution of slavery as dead and gone. Jim sees that it is so; but Ben, with his eyes shut, stubbornly sticks to the good old Southern Democratic balance of power—the nigger—hit or miss. Jim, a new hand at the Democratic bellows, is sharper than his lottery policy teacher. Ben reads him out of the church as a heretic, when it is probable that he and Fernando, and Vallandigham and Voorhees, and all that set, will themselves, before long, be left out in the cold by the shent-per-shent chiefs of the responsible rump of the Democratic party. So says the New York *Herald*. It is a very pretty Kilkenny cat fight as it stands.

☞ Lady Mary Wortly Montague, the famous wit and beauty, made the most sarcastic observation that was ever published about her own sex. "It goes far," said my lady, to reconcile me to being a woman, when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of marrying one!" What if a man said that? But see how another lady the unhappy Countess of Landsfelt, inverted the sentiment and turned the satire into the most delicate and generous compliments.—I never behold a beautiful woman, said Lola Montez, in one of her lectures, but I fall in love with her myself, and wish I were a man that I might marry her.

☞ The following Illinois confirmations were made in Congress on Tuesday last: George P. Hansen, Consul at Elsinore; Frederick H. Piper, Assessor of Internal Revenue 12th district; Peter Page, Assessor 1st district; David V. Whitney, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; Horatio V. Marsh, Deputy Postmaster at Joliet; Joseph Tilden, David T. Dickson, Elias Cooper, Geo. W. Cander, George A. Hamilton, James H. Lea, paymasters volunteer army; Edward Wright, paymaster in regular army; Simeon P. Ives, John Vohey, hospital chaplains.

☞ A South Carolina paper of recent date contains an account of an attack made upon some deserters by rebel soldiers. The deserters escaped into a swamp, but the attacking party were gallantly met by a garrison of women, and after a short and sharp engagement were compelled to retire. They had often passed through showers of shot and shell, but could not stand before an avalanch of axes, hot water and hotter epithets from female batteries.

☞ The Montreal *Gazette* says: The Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Three Rivers has forwarded a circular letter to the clergy of his diocese, requesting them to warn their flock against the insidious arts of the Federal recruiting agents. The bishop of Quebec and St. Hyacinthe have written letters in the same sense.

☞ Mr. George Elliott, of London, N. Y. has given a thousand tons of coal to the Sanitary Commission, to be sold for its benefit. The value of this gift, at present prices, is about $15,000.

Death of Adelaide Ann Proctor.

Adelaide Ann Proctor, the poetess, daughter of "Barry Cornwall," is dead. Her "legends and lyrics" are well known and highly appreciated in this country, where her sweet songs have made her many friends. The Athenæum says of her sickness:

"On the private life as one so reserved as she was in every point of display (let the success be ever so flattering,) it would be wrong to dwell. Suffice it to say, that the illness which conducted her to the grave had been long and wasting, submissively and cheerfully borne. Its approach (her health had been delicate from childhood) was, perhaps, accelerated by her earnest participation in what she conceived to be works of mercy and duty."

Fillmore a Copperhead.

The *Commercial Advertiser* (Buffalo,) a zealous and able supporter of MILLARD FILLMORE throughout his entire public life, is staggered by an address delivered by him at the recent opening of the Sanitary Fair in that city; whereof it pungently says:

"The only thing that marred the harmony of the proceedings at the inauguration ceremonies of the great Central Fair yesterday, was the speech of its venerable President, ex-President Fillmore. We give his remarks as toned down by *The Courier* in another column. Although that gentleman has thus far preserved his accustomed reticence, as to his sentiments and opinions during the struggle in which our country is engaged, it has been no secret to many who possessed his confidence, that his sympathies were not, to say the least, on the side of the Government. It has been known to some that he has thought the Union not worth preserving unless slavery could be preserved with it. We have not been disposed to quarrel with the venerable gentleman's position in this respect, heretofore believing that he was entitled to his own opinions, however erroneous they might be, so long as he did not parade them before the people. Among the select few who still regard him as an oracle, they could do but little harm. Nor should we now refer to his position on the war, or on the probable terms of peace, if he had not taken the most inauspicious of all occasions to ventilate his peculiar doctrines. Whatever may be the general opinion as to the value or correctness of his remarks, there can be but one opinion as to the fact that the tenor of them, and the time of them, were in shocking bad taste, to use the mildest phrase.

"We venture to say that but few public men would have taken advantage of their position as presiding officer of a charitable Fair, which had for its object the raising of funds to help the sick and wounded of our army and navy, to deliver such a speech; and we know that the fact that he did so disgusted not a few of those of whose good opinion the ex-President has heretofore had reason to be proud."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley—Washington Secessionists—A Large Robbery—Hon. J. F. Potter—The Democracy and Slavery—The Spirit Duty.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1864.

HON. WM. D. KELLEY.

This gentleman made a very able speech yesterday, in the House, on the subject of the Freedmen's Bureau. It was one of the most polished and finished efforts yet delivered. As a personal sketch of this gentleman, which I consider does him great injustice, has been published in a Western newspaper, Union in politics, I propose to give you my opinion of the man and his capabilities. Judge Kelley was born in Philadelphia in the spring of 1814, and is consequently in his fiftieth year, although he does not look to be over forty-five. He received a good English education, and commenced life as a proofreader in a printing office. He subsequently spent seven years as an apprentice in a jewelry establishment. He afterwards returned to Boston, where he pursued his trade for four years, during which time he was not neglecting literary matters. At the end of that time he returned to Philadelphia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was subsequently elected to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia. Judge Kelley has made a very large number of political speeches, and has also had published from his pen some very able political addresses. He was elected Representative from Pennsylvania to the thirty-seventh Congress on the Union ticket, serving as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and Expenditures on Public Buildings. He was re-elected to the present Congress on the Union ticket, and was appointed on the Committees on Agriculture and Naval Affairs. Judge Kelly is a fine looking man, with strongly marked Celtic features, rather high cheek bones, dark blue eye, brown hair and whiskers (which latter he wears all round the face), rather fair complexion. He looks like a man in excellent health, and who never indulges in any of those vices unfortunately too common among politicians. His face is an open and honest one, and he is evidently a man rather of impulse than calculation, or reflection, or cold, selfish reason. In his phrenological developments, the perceptive, rather than the reflective, faculties predominate, although the former are by no means deficient. He is formed for fluent writing and speaking, for an orator rather than debator, a brilliant advocate rather than a close and logical reasoner. I should say that before a jury he would make a very strong case for his client, while in a political meeting he is just the man to stir the masses. He has a rich voice, full of melody, and capable of deep and varied intonation. A casual observer might call his tones affected, but this arises from the habit of addressing large assemblages of people. Judge Kelley is of a good height, rather over the ordinary standard, say five feet ten or over. He is a devoted anti-slavery man, and no member of the House can be more depended upon in questions which involve the interests of human freedom. He is a great favorite in his native city and State.

WASHINGTON SECESSIONISTS.

It appears evident that there are still some secessionists in Washington. There are doubtless many yet in the Departments. Most of them are prudent enough to keep their tongues still, but there are many who will "talk it" at times. A gentleman informed me that a day or two since he heard a clerk in the Treasury Department say that for his part he did not care which whipped, Jeff. Davis or Lincoln. As to the clerks being united in the support of the Union ticket at the coming election, I would be very much afraid to bet on that. I notice that there is quite a row in one of the Methodist churches here (the Ninth.) The principal bone of contention (and I should judge it a good deal of a lady's affair), is the personal status of the pastor. One faction is bound to have a single man for pastor. The other wants a benedict, and a loyal one at that. At a late meeting a series of resolutions were offered by Mr. L. D. Blackiston, (loyal) declaring in favor of an expression of loyalty, and characterizing the rebellion in fitting terms. These resolutions created a warm debate, many members urging that this question (loyalty or disloyalty) *should be kept out of the church, &c.* A gentleman named Sincill, among others framed the resolutions, principally on the ground that he wished to leave the idea—*that the church was full of secession sympathizers*—done away with. The resolutions were finally adopted, but pending the vote some left the church and thus declined to vote. A resolution was also adopted, pledging the members to take the oath of allegiance, if required. A gentleman last Sunday visited the aristocratic church here, (Epiphany Episcopal,) which is attended by Lord Lyons and others. The preacher is Rev. Mr. Pine, an Irishman. The visitor remarked to a friend as they were coming out: "I'm sure that preacher is secesh." His friend asked: "Why do you think so?" The visitor responded: "Did you notice that he did not read the prayer for the President?" "Oh yes, he did," was the reply, "but he mumbled it over so low and so fast that you did not notice it." "Well, that's as bad, or worse, than if he did not read it," said the visitor. "Besides, he denounced the extravagance of the expenditures of that building over there—the Treasury—which are necessary to put down this cursed rebellion. I stick to it, that he is secesh." Let a Copperhead President and Cabinet be once installed here, and I feel certain that secessionism would again be rampant. There is much of it smouldering here just now. All it wants is the breath of party favor to burn into a flame.

A LARGE ROBBERY.

On Monday evening Major Benjamin Malone, U. S. Paymaster, of Pennsylvania, was robbed of $70,000, which he had drawn from the Treasury for the purpose of paying a portion of the Potomac army. The money was in a trunk in his room on C street. A very careless piece of business on Major Malone's part.

HON. J. F. POTTER.

This distinguished citizen of Wisconsin is here on some private business, and I have had the pleasure of one or two interesting conversations with him. Mr. Potter's name is spoken of in connection with the Commissionership of Freedmen's affairs, and I doubt not he would ably fill the place. Mr. Potter is a very quiet, retiring gentleman; but one can see the determination and pluck in his manner, and in that keen, clear open looking glance of his, before which Pryor, of Virginia, quailed. Mr. Potter, unfortunately for himself, signed a bail-bond for a friend. The friend turned up defaulter, and he is now here to settle with the Government. The amount is about $6,000, and as he is not overburdened with this world's goods, he says it cramps him considerably.

THE DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY.

I still adhere to the opinion that we have nothing to expect from the copperheads on the subject of an amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery. I learn that in caucus they have fully agreed to oppose any measure which (as they allege) will have a tendency to protract the war. They look upon emancipation as doing this, and also as an attempt to subjugate their erring brethren of the South. Their address, now said to be in preparation by Senator Buckalew will lay down the law for the guidance of the faithful on this subject. McClellan still continues to have the inside track as their Presidential candidate. Grant is thought to be too anti-slavery, and also by far too independent as regards his principles and action. He can't be used, like little Mac.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION FAIR.

A fair is in progress here, in the new hall lately constructed, but not finished, in the Patent Office. It is under the superintendence of patriotic ladies, and is being well attended. A large number of season tickets, at a dollar each, have been sold. The attendance last evening was a very large. The usual variety of articles are offered for sale. The decorations, &c., which are of great variety, are in very good taste. This is decidedly the finest thing of the kind that has been gotten up here.

THE SPIRIT DUTY.

The woes of the whisky speculators are not yet ended. The Committee of Conference of the House yesterday, appointed by the Speaker, consists of Messrs. Washburne, Kasson and Dawson, is a bad one for the speculators. All of them voted to tax stock on hand. The Speaker is understood to favor this measure, and to have had a large number of letters from his State urging it. He would have voted for the tax doubtless, if he had the chance. As he could not, however, he seems to have appointed the committees, in both instances, with strict reference to his views. Some think that the whole thing will end in a compromise, taxing stocks on hand, say 20 cents per gallon.

Mr. Washburne, of your State, has exhibited his peculiar characteristics all through this question, viz: pluck, perseverance, energy and consummate tact. He has made the most desperate fight of the session on this important question. F.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feby. 18, 1864.

The army of the Ohio, isolated and without adequate supplies for the last six months, is now receiving rations and clothing quite liberally. The cars run regularly from Chattanooga to London, and from that point another train runs to this place. Col. Callums, additional A. D. C. U. S. A., and Superintendent of the military roads of the military division of the Mississippi, has let out the job of constructing a permanent Railroad bridge across the Tennessee at London, to be completed in six weeks. It is the intention of the military authorities to run seven daily trains from Chattanooga to London, in order to accumulate a large quantity of supplies in this menaced and mountainous country. The mail has arrived regularly for the last week, and it is understood that we in future are to receive intelligence from the North with uniformity and dispatch. We shall, (rebels permitting) no more be disgusted with the sight of postmarks two or three months old, and news of events which occurred in the last generation.

Rumors of Longstreet's advance were current yesterday, and for some time not a little excitement prevailed in the city. There were some grounds for a sensation, as the 9th corps moved up from Erin's Station, and was held in readiness for any hostile attack, and a portion of the cavalry came in from the south side of the river. Our outposts also were drawn in somewhat, to make our lines stronger and more compact.

I saw a rebel deserter this morning who left Strawberry Plains on the night of the 15th inst. He was, according to his statement, forced into the 4th Texas infantry about two weeks ago. He says the main body of Longstreet's army is at Rodgers, two miles beyond Strawberry Plains engaged in constructing a pontoon bridge at that point, while the 4th Texas infantry was at Flat Creek, building a bridge across that stream. He says the rebels have not been working the road this side of Flat Creek. Siege guns of long range had arrived from Richmond. It is evidently the intention of the enemy to complete the bridge at Strawberry Plains, move their heavy guns down by rail towards Knoxville, and attempt another siege. It is reported that they can shell the city at a distance of four miles. They have already repaired the damage done to the road by Gen. Averill, and their trains now run to Strawberry Plains.

East Tennessee will undoubtedly be the scene of conflict this summer, and the army of the Ohio will have the most important part to perform. If we continue to hold this portion of East Tennessee and drive the rebels out of the remainder of it, their campaign will have been a failure, while the lapse of another half year will have materially increased their embarrassments, as regards finances, supplies, and everything which goes to make an army effective.

Our forces fell back to-day from Marysville. Gen. Grant has just telegraphed that he will send Gen. Schofield all the troops he wants. Gentlemen who wear red shoulder straps are on the alert. W. H. B.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The Peace Sneaks Rule the Convention—The Tammany War Democracy Bolt—The Split Complete.

The N. Y. Copperhead State Convention met in Albany last Friday, for the selection of delegates to the National Convention. After completing the preliminary organization, a committee on credentials was appointed, who reported in favor of admitting six delegates from each of the New York City factions—Tammany, Mozart and McKeon. A squally time ensued, the opposing factions charging each other with all sorts of vileness and trickery. The quarrel revealed the fact that, with the exception of the Tammanyites, the leaders of the Democracy are thoroughly impregnated with the peace delusion. Finally the report of the committee was adopted and agreed to by the Mozart and McKeon factions; whereupon the Tammany delegation withdrew. We give a sample or two of the proceedings, to show the harmonious spirit that animated the Convention:

The Committee made their appearance in the Convention at eight p. m., and reported that they had come to the conclusion to admit the three delegations from New York, giving them six votes each, or eighteen votes for the city of New York. The presentation of this report opened the ball. It was greeted with cheers and hisses. Several members jumped to the floor and attempted to speak amidst the yells and tumult.

Mr. Tucker, being first recognized, stated that the majority of the Mozart delegation were satisfied with the report, and were ready to select their six men to represent them.

Mr. McKeon announced that the report was satisfactory to them.

Half an hour was given to each delegation to argue their side. Mr. T. C. Fields spoke in behalf of the Tammanyites and commenced by charging that the strength of the real McKeonites was only about six thousand, as shown by the November election. This statement was met by the logical and gentlemanly arguments, "You lie!" "False!" with hisses and groans, with a fair prospect of a grand row being near at hand. Some of the McKeonites got upon the platform, and made themselves obnoxious, and convinced all that their society could not be anything else but that found in the lowest grogshops. As Mr. Fields progressed with his speech yells, groans, hisses and applause mingled with each other. At length Mr. Fields charged that the leader of the McKeon delegation was a member of a secret peace society. Again yells and howls came up in front of the platform. In the midst of this confusion Mr. McKeon denied the charge. Mr. Fields then charged that Mr. McKeon had signed a call for the Peace Democracy to meet at the New York Hotel, and charged that the issue was being drawn on that question in the convention. In alluding to the Tammany party, he stated that they had ever since the rebellion commenced, been in favor of prosecuting the war until the rebellion is crushed.

Amidst the confusion that followed this expression, Mr. McKeon informed the convention that he was opposed to the war and in favor of peace.

Mr. Fields then charged that the logical conclusion of the position of the McKeonites would lead to a dissolution of the Union, for the reason that they asked for an armistice and that the North should lay down their arms, when it was well known that the South would not listen to any proposition except separation.

Mr. McKeon followed in behalf of his delegation, charging the Tammanyites with being traffickers in offices, and in communication with the Republicans. He assailed them as railroad jobbers, and personally alluded to George Law, by declaring that Tammany had taken to her embrace the opponent of the Irish and leader in that faction.

Upon the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Fields asked Mr. McKeon if he had not *sign ed a call, with Mr. Gunther, for the Peace Democracy* to meet at the New York Hotel, to take action on the Presidential question. To this Mr. McKeon *made no reply, and Mr. Fields said he could prove it.*

A great deal of confusion existed throughout this debate, with shaking of fists, and other belligerent signs.

A vote was finally taken, and the report of the committee was adopted. Thereupon the Tammany delegation withdrew from the convention.

A resolution was then adopted to the effect that delegates to the State Convention should hereafter be elected by Assembly districts, thus overriding the Halls and General Committees in the cities, and electing in the cities the same as in the country.

The bitter contest and the retirement of the Tammany delegation open the war against the Albany Regency. It will be borne in mind that Tammany based their action in withdrawing on the ground that they would not sit in a convention with unconditional peace men. This point was clearly made in the speech of Senator Fields, and his appeal in favor of the Union and sustaining the Government. His remarks on that point met with no response, but, on the other hand, when Mr. McKeon admitted that he was in favor of peace and opposed to the war, he was greeted with applause—while Mr. Tucker, who has openly asserted, since his election to the position of Surrogate, that he was in favor of a dissolution of the Union, expressed pleasure with the result and announced that Mozart would remain.

It is understood that the Tammany delegation will, at an early day, issue an address to the Democracy of the State, and call a convention of the national Democracy in favor of upholding the Government. The breach is now effectually made, and the lines of peace and war drawn as closely as Tammany could do it. The future alone can reveal the results.

THE MARYLAND CONVENTION

The Radicals Completely Triumphant—Overthrow of the Blair-Conservative Faction—Delegates all Pledged for Lincoln.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20, 1864.

In my letter of the 9th instant, I predicted that Radicalism would carry the city and State in the approaching primary elections, and told you to stick a pin there.

Well, the primary elections were held last Saturday, the 13th instant, and it has turned out just as I prophesied. The Radical Abolitionists have carried two-thirds of the political State Convention, which is to assemble in this city on Monday, the 22d instant.

In Baltimore, the Reactionists, or rather the new Abolitionists, who are for abolition provided it never takes place, those gentlemen who jump into other people's saddles without reference to the ancient and venerable right of property even in saddles, had stripped for a life-and-death fight. The Radicals were ready for them, and the contest has proved a death fight to their hopes, for they were whipped in seventeen out of twenty wards.

It was a strategic fight on the part of our opponents, a sort of McClellan campaign. They used all sorts of strategy, and as falsifying is the essence of strategy, they dealt in that element very largely, but all to no purpose. They insisted, these neo-Abolitionists, that it was not the abolition of Slavery that was the question, because on this every body was agreed, but that it was the Presidential question which was involved. President Price, of the old City Convention, the U. S. District-Attorney, came out in a card and gave countenance to this idea. They had tickets headed "Lincoln and Swann," a collocation that made the town burst with laughter. Voters were badgered with questions of fealty to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. M. Blair. While everybody was for Lincoln for President nobody was for M. Blair, except their ticket-holders, for anything. The general condemnation of Mr. M. Blair's inexperience in our political matters, and of his silly letter to Mr. Fulton, insisting that the faith of the Government was as much pledged to Federal compensation to Maryland slaveholders as to the redemption of the 5-20s, was expressed in language far more forcible than polite.

The war cry of the Radicals was, "Immediate Emancipation—no State compensation—no negro apprenticeship," and it carried all before it where its friends were in earnest. In some of the Wards where the attempt was made to appropriate the popularity of Mr. Lincoln, the Radicals met it by proposing a resolution of preference for him for President, which was unanimously carried. The principle of earnest, real Abolition overrode all Presidential considerations, and it is the attainment of this purpose that animated the people of Maryland, and they will have it, let who may be the next President. That every loyal body is for Mr. Lincoln there is no question, but the Abolition of Slavery in good faith, and the abrogation of the black code in toto, are the first and last purposes of the Maryland people.

The City Convention, elected at last Saturday's primary meetings, met last evening. It organized by putting Mr. Streeter in the chair, an uncompromising Abolitionist, and a gentleman who had won the confidence of the Radicals by his persistent advocacy of Abolition, through good and evil report. He is one of the Commission for awarding compensation to loyal slaveholders, appointed by the Secretary of War. Mr. Hebden, another Abolitionist, was made the Secretary.

Things went on without a ruffle on the surface until a member, who had got into the Convention by proxy, and who had earned some notoriety as an especial friend and appointee of Mr. Blair, Jr., as a delegate to the Republican Union National Convention. This was a signal for a hurricane of denunciation. He was denounced by the Convention as a man whom the people, and the Radical members of the Convention, would not endorse. It was charged that there could be no extension of the indignation at Mr. M. Blair's interference in Maryland politics, and that, fearing the [illegible] numbering 100 delegates, every one of whom is in favor of Mr. Lincoln's renomination and re-election. The world will discover before very long that Marylanders do their own thinking and voting, without outside dictation.

Nominations for delegates to the political State Convention of the 22d inst., were then proceeded with, and every man nominated arose and avowed himself a Lincoln man for the next Presidency, and adopted the Radical Abolition shibboleth, the war-cry that carried the city. The man who nominated Mr. F. P. Blair, Jr., as delegate at large to the National Convention was pitted against Mr. Streeter from the 11th and 12th wards, but Mr. Streeter beat him by 79 to 16—5 blanks! This was confirmation, strong as holy writ, of the temper of the Convention, which then adopted resolutions of the most radical order, placing the principle of the abolition of Slavery first, and nominating Mr. Lincoln, as the representative of that principle, for the next Presidency.

A number of gentlemen was then nominated as candidates for the State Convention, from whom will be selected eleven for the city ticket. A committee of three decided Radicals, of whom Mr. Streeter is Chairman, was appointed to catechise the candidates, and to report to an adjourned meeting of the Convention the 24 of March.

The news from the counties is very gratifying. Kent county sends up to the State Convention of the 22d instant three ultra Radicals. The meeting that sent them resolved that the time had come to reject with scorn the blandishments of the harlot, Slavery, &c. Baltimore county has sent up a kind of skimmed-milk delegation, but there may be some cream floating to the surface before the work is done.

There will be a violent struggle in the State Convention for the ascendency on the part of the minority, but it will not avail. The Radicals will sweep the platform. W. G. S.

Pease, the Pianist.

We have heretofore given extracts from some of the New York papers, speaking in complimentary terms of the performances of the young Buffalo pianist, Alfred H. Pease. Feeling, in common with others, a degree of pride in the success achieved by a native artist, we publish the following additional notices in the way of congratulation. The first is from the *World*:

The debut of Mr. Alfred H. Pease, pianist, at Dodworth's Hall, on Monday evening last, proved an event of marked interest in musical circles, and was made the occasion for the assembling of a large, brilliant and critical audience. Prior to Mr. Pease's first public performance in his native country, we adverted briefly to his professional history, and in a measure anticipated the success that followed his entrance upon his new career here. His reception was most cordial throughout the evening, and the compliment of an encore was universally awarded after each exhibition of his skill upon the piano forte.

Mr. Pease has fortified his executive talents in the more difficult schools of pianism, and succeeded in overcoming the major portion of the many technical obstacles that beset the way of aspiring artist. His mastery over his left hand is surprising, and a fine instance of the facility which he has acquired in playing rapid octave passages in was seen in his performance of Liszt's arrangement of the "Tannhauser March." The "Rigoletto" fantasia by the same author, a polka by Raff, and Liszt's musical comments upon themes in "Faust," gave further undeniable evidences of native ability on the part of the performer, and received well merited applause. A debut should never be considered the test of an artist's power, as due allowances are to be made for nervousness and its kindred uncontrolable weaknesses. The young performer, no matter who he is, when for the first time before the bar of public opinion is similarly situated with the boy who has to speak his first piece at school.

Nearly every tenor singer of eminence is reported to have made a *fiasco* upon his initial effort. It is therefore largely to Dr. Pease's credit to say that he acquitted himself with such manly boldness and precision upon this trying occasion, and we may safely impute what little lack of finish or chasteness of style seemed occasionally to peep forth to justifiable excitement and nervous trepidation. Observation somewhat extended, however, has shown us that newly arrived artists seldom do themselves that full justice which they are later enabled to achieve, when they become more acquainted with the tone of thought and feeling in America, and which is somewhat different from that pervading the salons and conservatories of the old world.

We encourage individually, and admire a disposition to give old landmarks and scholastic precepts the go-by to what we deem a reasonable extent. The intelligent artist seldom fails in quickly perceiving this characteristic of society, and unless he entertains conscientious scruples of a severe pattern he conforms moderately to the gentle pressure. Invigorated by a plentiful supply of knowledge in his art, drawn from the best approved sources, Mr. Pease should hence forward allow his originality fair play within bounds, and so divest his fingers of any trace of mannerism that may yet cling to them. The man is regarded as abler who originates our valuable idea than he who excels in imitating the highest models. But, perhaps we are getting pedantic.

The success which secured to Mr. Pease on Monday evening we trust will attend him whenever he touches his piano in public. It will be a disappointment to his admirers if he does not announce a series of concerts before quitting the city for the West, whither, it is said, he intends turning his face.

Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, Mr. J. R. Thomas, and Mr. Hinmer, constituted the vocal talent brought into happy requisition at this gratifying soiree.

The *Home Journal* spoke as follows:

The connoisseurs had a luxuriating very much over the concert at Dodworths, given by Mr. Alfred Pease. This is the gentleman who so enchanted the Intellectuals, a few evenings since, at their "Club Reception," and we fancy that, in selecting his parish of admirers, the delicate youth has addressed his wonderful music to the taste of the most fastidious and most dainty. The seeing him listened to, (in our opinion) we taught to remember how the piano and he got so miraculously acquainted in the problem, after all.

— Mrs. Partington thus defines connubial plurality: Polygamy is were men have an ad libertine privilege of marrying a pleurisy of wives, God bless 'em, when they can't take care of one as she ought to be, with cotton flannel at forty cents per yard, and flour at fabulous prices.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVE., Feb. 27, 1864.

The demand for money has been more active to-day owing to the decline of wheat, the price having reached the figure within which commission men were directed to fill orders. The supply however was equal to the wants of customers, and we therefore heard no complaints of a stringency. The rates of discount are firm at 10 per cent.

New York exchange is still close, and were not the demand for currency good, higher rates would be reached. The buying range is really [illegible], only a few find themselves short paying the upper figure, about [illegible] cents were the more usual rates. The selling price to customers is very firm at ¼; outsiders pay [illegible] cents. Some of the bankers confine sales entirely to customers.

Gold opened in New York at [illegible] a. m., 158—[illegible] p. m., 158¼—5, 158¾—closing at 158[illegible]. Quite a large amount changed hands here at 158½. [illegible], brokers buying price.

Silver dull at 145@146. Treasury notes scarce and in demand at ¼ buying and ½ selling. Canada currency 156@157. Little offering. Government 5-20 bonds buying 105@105½, selling 107.

National Banks.

Two subscription papers for a National Bank in Freeport have been in circulation during the past week. One of them has secured $81,500 and the other $25,000. Measures should be taken to unite them.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lacon National Bank a few days since, the following officers were elected: President, Phineas Stevens; Cashier, Charles T. Eckley; Directors, Phineas Stevens, Chas. T. Eckley, Wm. Fisher, Hiram Thompson, Alonzo Roberts.

The first and second National Banks of Ottumwa (Iowa) have been consolidated into one institution under the name of the First National Bank of Ottumwa.

The Second National Bank of Woodstock is in fair way of speedy operation. The bank has a cash capital of $50,000.

Two hundred and seventy [illegible] banks, with a capital of $[illegible],000, have been authorized, and eight millions circulation has been issued to 120 banks. The currency bureau is working to its utmost capacity to meet the demand for notes, which will be issued as fast as they can be prepared. None but fives and tens have thus far been put out.

New York Stock Market—Feb. 27.

Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission stock and bond brokers, 31 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve & Tol.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (gtd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 per cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 per cent coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5 per cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 7-3-10s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr. cert.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & P. D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARKET—1st Board strong. 2d Board weak.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING Feb. 27, 1864.

RECEIPTS—LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
G & C U R R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Grass Seeds, lbs.	Cured Meats, lbs.	Live Hogs, no.	Dres'd Hogs, no.	Beef Cattle, no.	Hides, lbs.
G & C U R R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The general markets to-day ruled unusually quiet, without any very material change in prices.

The receipts of Hogs were: [illegible] dressed and [illegible] live. The market for Dressed Hogs ruled quiet, with light sales at $7.00@8.00—chiefly at $7.[illegible], dividing on 200 lbs.

The Provision market was quiet and steady, with but little activity. Mess Pork continues steady at $20.00, with sales of 300 bbls city packed at that price. There is some inquiry for Prime Mess Pork at $17.50, but it is generally held at $18.00. A lot of 120 bbls country-packed changed hands at $17.50, which was the only sale reported. Bulk Meats are steady with a fair demand for shoulders, and an active demand for Hams, but the offerings are light, and 4,000 lbs to-day [illegible] Shoulders at [illegible]. Lard is quiet, with [illegible] Hams at 10½c, loose. Pickled Hams are in [illegible] request and firm at 11@11½c. Lard is quiet, with sales of 150 tcs prime at [illegible].

The market for Highwines opened dull and lower, light sales having been made at [illegible]; but towards the close the demand increased, and sales were made at [illegible]—the market closing very firm after the receipt of the New York dispatches—sellers holding at [illegible].

Wheat was more active, but without any material change in prices. No. 1 Spring selling at $1.[illegible]—closing at [illegible] No. 2 Spring at $1.[illegible]; and $1.[illegible] for No. 3.

Old Corn was almost entirely neglected; but there was a fair inquiry for New Corn by distillers, and the market was more active—with sales at [illegible]. Oats were in limited request and the market ruled dull, with sales of No. 1 at [illegible] and No. 2 Oats at [illegible]—the market closing quiet. Rye was inactive—with sales of No. 1 at $1.[illegible]. Barley was quiet and steady at $1.17½ for No. 2 in store.

Flax Seed is scarce and in good demand at [illegible]. Clover Seed was neglected and dull. Timothy was dull and easier—with sales at [illegible]—principally at the inside quotation.

There was a good demand for Live Hogs, and the market was active and firm—with sales of 1,[illegible] head at a range of $[illegible]—chiefly at $[illegible].

All the cattle on the market the yards were empty and [illegible] were firm.

Beef Cattle [illegible] dull and heavy, [illegible] sales of only [illegible] head at [illegible]—chiefly at [illegible]. All [illegible] there was a large number [illegible] the market was very dull.

LATEST.

In the afternoon and evening there was a brisk inquiry for Highwines, and about 1,000 brls changed hands at [illegible]—the market closing with no sellers below that price, and buyers offering [illegible].

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the N. Y. Independent, Feb. 25.]

Trade [illegible] considerably, and the tenacity of the market [illegible] in [illegible] resulted in softening prices. [illegible] goods to secure sales without creating any real activity. The supply of goods is quite ample. Country jobbers are buying, but only [illegible]. Old prices are inactive, but the stock is [illegible]. Printing cloths are dull. Prints [illegible] are very slow. [illegible] are in fair demand. The [illegible] at very low rates. Drills are very dull. Domestic [illegible] goods without [illegible]. There is some inquiry for [illegible]. Ginghams are firm. Delaines are in fair [illegible]. Field styles are the most asked for. Very few [illegible] of fancy cassimeres [illegible] of the cloth jobbers are quite inactive. The [illegible] and inexplicable, as stocks are known to be small throughout the interior. The [illegible] of doing business [illegible] cotton, wool and other raw materials [illegible] not likely to fall; and labor is so scarce that laborers are sent for from Europe by leading manufacturers.

Broadcloths—all wool—are doing better, the demand increasing on account of the scarcity [illegible] in price [illegible]. There is little difference in price between the two, all wool is preferred. Satinets are in fair demand and steady, as the supply is light. Black doeskins are wanted. Light woolen spring goods are [illegible], and some [illegible] withdrawn from market, but city of goods has been withdrawn from market, but [illegible]. The [illegible] manufacturers submitting to the lower terms of the market, while others [illegible]. [illegible] are sold in considerable [illegible] of gold at a low [illegible] steady, but the constant [illegible] of prices puzzles buyers and sellers alike. British worsted dress goods have been pretty freely sold. Silks, especially [illegible] are very firm. French [illegible] fancy [illegible] dress goods sell quickly, but are scarce. There is a fair demand for ribbons, but buyers of all kinds of goods are very cautious.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the New York market:

PRINTS.

Phillip Allen	[illegible]	Richmond	[illegible]
Cocheco	[illegible]	American	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
Sprague's	[illegible]	Arnolds	[illegible]
Dunnell's	[illegible]	Dutchess, B.	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	London Mourning	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	Constitutional	[illegible]

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	[illegible]	Glasgow	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	Hampden	[illegible]

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	[illegible]	Ozark	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	Indian River	[illegible]
Appleton	[illegible]	Pacific	[illegible]
Medford	[illegible]	Globe	[illegible]
Indian Head	[illegible]	Old Dominion	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	Pepperell, E	[illegible]
Tremont	[illegible]	Great Falls, M	[illegible]
Cabot, A	[illegible]	Indian Orchard, C	[illegible]
Atlantic, H	[illegible]		
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Boott Mills, H	[illegible]
Laconia, B	[illegible]	Dwight, I	[illegible]
Shawmut	[illegible]	Bates, D	[illegible]
Amory	[illegible]	Portsmouth, P	[illegible]
Salmon Falls	[illegible]	Naumkeag	[illegible]
Agawam, F	[illegible]		
Gilboa	[illegible]		

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	[illegible]	Otis	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Jewett City	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	Providence	[illegible]
Eagle	[illegible]	Falls	[illegible]
Oxford	[illegible]	Pearl River	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]		

BLEACHED GOODS.

New York Mills	[illegible]	Dwight	[illegible]
Wamsutta	[illegible]	Bay Mills	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Waregan	[illegible]
Whitinsville	[illegible]	Waltham, X	[illegible]
Hillsboro'	[illegible]	Aurora	[illegible]
Bartletts	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]
James Mills	[illegible]	Red Bank	[illegible]
Williamsville	[illegible]	Hamilton, Q	[illegible]
Dwight	[illegible]	Portsmouth, P	[illegible]

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	[illegible]	Whittenton	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Uncasville	[illegible]
Jewett City	[illegible]	Everett	[illegible]
Falls	[illegible]	Shetucket	[illegible]

TICKS.

Amoskeag, A C A	[illegible]	York, 32 inch	[illegible]
		Conestoga	[illegible]
		Pemberton, XX	[illegible]
York, 30 inch	[illegible]	Easton, B	[illegible]
Hampden, D	[illegible]	Hampden, C C	[illegible]

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	[illegible]	Indian Orchard	[illegible]
Laconia	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	[illegible]	Massachusetts	[illegible]
Salmon Falls	[illegible]	Indian Head	[illegible]

LAWNS.

Pacific, 1,000	[illegible]		[illegible]

DELAINES.

Manchester	[illegible]	Hamilton	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]		

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3 Ply	[illegible]	Crossley's Ex. Tapestry Brussels	[illegible]
Superfine	[illegible]	New Eng'd Ex.	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]	Empire Mills	[illegible]
Hartford, Imp. 3 Ply	[illegible]	Ingrain	[illegible]
Superfine	[illegible]	Ingrain	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]		
Hanford, Ex. 3 Ply	[illegible]		

New York Grocery Market.

[From the Shipping List, Feb 24.]

SUGAR—There is a steady fair demand for Raw for home use, and as holders are firm, and offer their stocks sparingly, the market is strong at the full prices of last week. The falling off in receipts, mentioned in our last, as compared with last year, should have been [illegible]. Cuba [illegible] may be quoted at [illegible] for No's 10@12, [illegible] for No's 15@16, usual credit. In Refined, besides the usual trade to consumers, upwards of [illegible] brls Crushed have been taken for Hamburg—to complete deliveries on existing contracts for export.

The operation embraces nearly all the crushed hitherto held here on speculation, as well as that at present in course of production. The sales of Raw include [illegible] hhds Cuba at [illegible]; [illegible] Porto Rico, [illegible]; [illegible] New Orleans [illegible]; [illegible] boxes Havana, [illegible]; [illegible] Pernambuco on terms not made public. By auction, [illegible] hhds New Orleans sold at [illegible]. The stock yesterday was about 17,000 hhds, [illegible] boxes, [illegible] bags.

MOLASSES—In Foreign [illegible] good demand for home use, and the market is firm at supported values; the sales are [illegible] hhds and [illegible] brls new Clayed Cuba, to arrive coastwise, at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds Porto Rico, [illegible]; [illegible] Cuba Muscovado [illegible]; [illegible] brls, and [illegible] of do New Orleans, [illegible], and [illegible] brls old do, [illegible]. By auction, [illegible] brls New Orleans sold at [illegible].

TEA—We again notice an active demand since our last, directed more particularly to the green grades of which the supply is very light. Black is firm. The latest sales of Green have been at an advance even on our previous current figures. The sales include [illegible] half chests [illegible] and [illegible] for Souchong, part for export; [illegible] pkgs Oolong, about [illegible] green, [illegible] do in lots, and [illegible] uncolored Japan, &c.

COFFEE—The market since our last has assumed a very quiet appearance, but rules in favor of holders, and the stock of Brazil is reduced to [illegible] bags in first hands, and held by a few houses, who have again to advance our notations [illegible] per lb. The business in other descriptions has also been of a light character, but the [illegible] have been realized. The Government contract just awarded takes up nearly [illegible] bags of Rio, and it is understood, to [illegible] for raw (allowing for roasted, &c.). The sales include [illegible] bags, [illegible] bags, and [illegible] Maracaibo, [illegible]; [illegible] Java, [illegible]; [illegible] Laguayra, [illegible]; [illegible] Jamaica, [illegible]; [illegible] Santos, [illegible] Maracaibo, [illegible] Java, [illegible]; and in Boston, [illegible] bags St Domingo and Cape, [illegible] cash.

CHICORY—Granulated German, of prime quality, has been in good demand, owing to the scarcity of the stock is small, and the market closes very firm, holders looking for a further improvement, partly owing to the high cost of the article and partly to the break in the Russian blockade of the German ports by the Danes. Root is neglected—[illegible] large—demand light. By auction, [illegible] bags root sold at [illegible] gold.

SPICES—The market continued very firm, and for some descriptions prices have gone higher; the business, however, has been light, and not worth recording. We notice [illegible] bags Pepper at [illegible]; [illegible] Cassia, in bond, part at [illegible]; [illegible] Cloves, [illegible]; [illegible] Nutmegs, [illegible]; and [illegible] do, in Boston, $1.10, cash.

New York Provision Market.

[From the N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List.]

The buoyancy noticed at the date of our last in the market for pork continues, and a further advance of 50 cents has been established on mess, with a brisk demand at the improvement, both for immediate and future delivery. For March delivery, we note sales of 2,000 brls year old mess at $21.50@21.75, B. O., the latter price for 1,000 brls yesterday; 1,000 do two years old mess, part $21.75; and 500 do prime mess, $21, B. O.; June, 1,000 do new mess, and for last half of July 600 do do, $23.00, B. O. The sales for immediate delivery comprise [illegible] brls, closing at [illegible] for new mess, [illegible] for old [illegible] for new prime, and [illegible] for new thin Mess. Dressed Hogs are firmer and in good demand, at [illegible] for Western, and [illegible] for city. Cut meats are in fair request, [illegible]; and [illegible] at [illegible] cents for Western Cumberland Cut, [illegible] for City do, [illegible] for Western short rib and [illegible] for short boneless; also [illegible].

[illegible] with sales of 1,500 bags at [illegible] cents for shoulders, and [illegible] for short and long cut Western Hams. Lard is one-eighth of a cent better and the demand fair; sales 2,900 brls and tcs, closing at [illegible] for old, and [illegible] for new Western, [illegible] for April and May, [illegible]. A sale of 1,000 brls for May, March and April on private terms. Beef is firm and in good request, with sales of 1,000 brls at [illegible] for mess, [illegible] for extra do; western is dull; also 400 tcs at $25.00 for India mess; Beef hams are in fair request, with sales of 300 brls at $12 to [illegible]. Butter is less active for export, but there is a fair home trade demand; we quote Ohio [illegible], and State [illegible]. Cheese is firm at [illegible] for common to prime.

Receipts since our last:

Pork, brls	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Beef, brls and tcs	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Cut meats, pkgs	[illegible]	Live hogs	[illegible]

Export from 1st to 23d February:

	1864	1863
Beef, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, (equal to kegs)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg Oil Market—Feb. 25.

In fact we have but few sales to report. The stocks on hand being extremely limited, whilst the difference between the views of buyers and sellers prevents sales to any extent, even if the stocks would admit of large sales. The Allegheny river is now open to Oil City, and we must have more water before the season can be said to be fairly open. The Allegheny river is covered with barrels [illegible] at this time six steamers, that are literally covered with barrels, and which will depart as soon as circumstances will permit. Until we have fresh receipts we cannot expect to have a settled market. CRUDE—The market is firm, and for large lots we quote nominally in bulk at [illegible], packages included, [illegible]. We hear of no sales at the latter figure. Sales of 400 bbls in bulk, to a refiner at [illegible].

REFINED—Was unsettled. Bonded was held at [illegible], and we have offered Free Oil was held at [illegible]. Considering the only sales reported, [illegible]. At present there is no settled margin between Western and Eastern markets.

Philadelphia Seed Market.—Feb. 25.

Clover is dull; small sales are making at, from $8.25 to $8.75 per bu. Timothy is selling at from $3 to $3.25. Flax. About 1,000 bus. Flax seed sold at $3 per bushel.

Groceries in Philadelphia.—Feb. 25.

SUGAR—The market is very firm, but the sales are limited; about 1,200 hogsheads sold at 13@13¼c for Cuba, and [illegible]; [illegible] hhds for New Orleans; refined sugars are firm.

COFFEE—There is not much doing, but the market is very firm, with sales of 200 bags at 34@35c for Rio. [illegible] for Laguayra, [illegible] for Java, [illegible] for St Domingo.

MOLASSES—There is more doing, and the market is firm; small sales of new crop Cuba are making at [illegible]; 180 hhds Syrup sold at [illegible].

New Orleans Cattle Market—Feb. 16.

There were no arrivals to-day. Sales to-day, 30 beef cattle, 76 hogs, 1st sheep, 21 veal calves, 3 milch cows.

Stock on sale, 230 beef cattle, 65 hogs, 7 milch cows and 134 veal calves. We quote:

Western beeves, 1st qual, ₩ [illegible] net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western beeves, 2d and 3d qual. ₩ [illegible] net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas beeves, 1st qual, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas beeves, 2d and 3d qual, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs ₩ [illegible] gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch cows ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal cattle ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Working oxen ₩ yoke	[illegible]	[illegible]

New Orleans Market—Feb. 15.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The supply is increasing, but the demand is [illegible] there is a fair [illegible]. To-day's sales comprise [illegible] hhds. in yards, [illegible] at [illegible] for inferior, [illegible] for Good Common to Fair, [illegible] for Fair to Fully Fair, and [illegible] for Prime new crop. Of molasses [illegible] brls, [illegible] for fermenting, [illegible] for Good Common, [illegible] for Prime, and [illegible] for choice new crop.

FLOUR—The market is very unsettled and prices are irregular. [illegible] the demand is not active, and [illegible] for superfine, [illegible] brls as at [illegible], which is said that orders for Northern [illegible] will be sold [illegible] for [illegible]. [illegible] at [illegible] for [illegible] brls Choice Extra [illegible] at [illegible] brls [illegible] Choice Extra at [illegible].

CORN—[illegible].

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending February 27, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1864.

The receipts of Live Hogs and Beef Cattle at the different yards in the city during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since Jan 1, 1864:

	Hogs.	Beef Cattle.
Week ending February 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending February 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending February 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending February 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending January 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending January 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending January 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending January 9	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 28 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 28 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 28 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO PITTSBURGH.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 28 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

HOGS.

The total receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day amount, according to the daily receipts posted on Change to 13,990 head. This is 2,713 more than were received last week, and 1,981 less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	13,990

There has been an active shipping demand through the week, especially for heavy corn fed hogs, and where these could not be obtained, buyers have had no hesitation in purchasing such stock as has been offered. With larger receipts than during the previous week, there has been no diminution in prices. Our quotations since last Saturday are unchanged. The following are the quotations of the value of Live Hogs at the close of the market this evening:

Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.—The receipts of Live Hogs for the week now ended are 2,713 more than for the previous week, but 1,981 less than the corresponding week of 1863, and of live and dressed hogs 7,613 less. The increase of receipts for the present as compared with the previous week, has been mainly caused by the arrival of several trains of hogs from the Missouri district that had from several causes been detained, and which should have been here some weeks since. These Missouri hogs are probably the last importations of any large lots of heavy bacon hogs we shall be receiving the brief remainder of the present season. There has been no change in the character of the business done the present week from the previous one; the demand has been exclusively for shipping, and although some fluctuations have from day to day been reported from the New York and other markets, unfavorable to sellers, yet with our comparatively small supply just now, they have not weakened the prices of the market to any visible degree. As it has so happened that if New York was a little down and sales a trifle heavier there, Philadelphia or some other market, was not so affected, and thus our entire receipts have been readily disposed of, and the prices of the market on each day fully sustained as compared with its predecessor. The usual indications of the end of the season being near at hand, have not been wanting; the best hogs have evidently been received, and every day they appear to be diminishing in size and in quality. In the present supply we still have a large proportion of small fat hogs, the demand for which is the most active, but there is also a large admixture of the lag ends, the "lean kine" animals with fine skeletons, and but little else. The receipts at the various yards to day were about 1,450 head, and the entered sales amount to 1,5[illegible] at prices ranging from $[illegible], but chiefly at $[illegible] per 100 lbs. The day has been as unpropitious for business as it well could be, heavy showers or drizzling rain, with any quantity of mud being its chief accompaniments, with an atmosphere so close as to render an overcoat very unpleasant, although the absence of one might perhaps have involved catching a severe cold. The receipts were however small, and were chiefly taken in lots varying from 100 to 200 head, so that the business of the day was easily and readily got through with no diminution in previous quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Wt.	Price.
Dalbey	Quinn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallbeck	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. M. Tilden	Quinn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Johnson	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strong	Holmes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mallory	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reed	Mallory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. F. Lincoln	Collinwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Able	J. Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winchester	Bramick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicks	Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle during the week amount, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, to 4,509 head. This is 2,415 more than were received last week, and 1,309 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

In the early part of the week there was no change in the activity or quotations of the market as compared with the previous Saturday, during the latter part, however, there has been a considerable decline in both. We note during the week a decline of [illegible] on medium to prime grades, and of [illegible] on inferior qualities.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, as compared with last Saturday:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to Extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to Medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.—In our weekly review of this market for months past, the uniform complaint has been that the supply bore a very inadequate relation to the demand. It seemed probable at one time, and only a few weeks ago, that from some unknown causes or other the Western States had been nearly exhausted; and that instead of cattle dealers continuing the old vocation, they must turn their attention to other channels of industry, just as on the introduction of railroads the old coachmen had to employ their favorite faculties in some other direction, so as to keep up the usual supply of cattle by [illegible]. Many of them proved sorry workers in their new fields of enterprise, and it is to be feared that under similar circumstances cattle dealers would have done little better. High prices have, however, shown us that we have plenty of stock on hand yet, and the most unkind thing of all to the matter is that, just as owners had got their stock in to the market, it was discovered that prices were too high, and to working out this new theory, we note, since Wednesday last a decline of [illegible] on medium to prime qualities, and of [illegible] on inferior grades. And at these reductions there is the absence of much of the previous activity of the market; this does not apply so much to really prime and extra grades, for which the shipping demand is very fair, but there is a decided dullness as to common Cattle that are to the shipper useless. The receipts at the various yards to-day fall little short of [illegible] head, and the entered sales amount only to [illegible] head at prices ranging from [illegible], chiefly at $4.50@5.50. There has been no further decline in the quotations of yesterday, but a large quantity of stock remains over unsold.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av. Wt.	Price.
G. Adams	C. Kahn Jr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veber	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shepherd	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hammond	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton	Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Myers	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Kahn, Jr.	Fawcett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brewer	Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilcox	Good	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Marks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans & Webb	Mallory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leech	Hammond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crowley & Co.	Wilkins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. D. Powell	Fawcett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strader	Campbell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicks	Fawcett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russell	Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—With the approach of Spring we are favored with a more plentiful supply of fat sheep, and superior qualities; during the present week the preponderance has been of good qualities. It would appear from the general transactions of the market that the high rates which [illegible] even during the [illegible] weeks there has been a decline [illegible] on prime qualities and of [illegible] for common grades. Prices range from $5.50 to $8.50, and for very prime [illegible] sales have been made during the week as high as [illegible]. There is a fair demand in the market, but not a large one at present rates.

SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ [illegible] *receipts for grain dated Feb. 25th [illegible] up to the 1st April; while those dated before the 25th are subject to storage. It is therefore stated in this market report when the sales are for winter or for fresh receipts.*

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1864.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in Rates since our last report. We quote:

	Flour.	Fourth Class.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received, 3,[illegible] brls. Market quiet and steady. Sales to-day were: [illegible] brls good spring extra at $[illegible]; 100 brls "Janesville" extra at $[illegible].

BRAN—[illegible] tons firm in bulk at $[illegible] on track.

WHEAT—Received, [illegible] bu. Market more active and firm. Sales to-day were: [illegible] bu No. 1 Spring in store [illegible] at $1.[illegible]; [illegible] bu fresh receipts No. 1 Spring in store at $1.[illegible]; [illegible] bu winter receipts No. 1 Spring at $1.[illegible]; [illegible] bu No. 2 Spring [illegible]; [illegible] bu winter receipts at $1.[illegible]; [illegible] bu fresh receipts rejected Spring in store at [illegible].

CORN—Received, [illegible] bu. Market for Old Corn dull and neglected; New Corn more active and a shade better. Sales were: [illegible] bu fresh receipts New Corn (in A. D. & Co's) North side [illegible]; [illegible] all do; [illegible] bu New Corn in store at [illegible] (in A. D. & Co's) at [illegible]; 1,000 bu [illegible] Rejected Corn in store at [illegible]; [illegible] bu "No Grade" in store at [illegible].

OATS—Received, [illegible] bu. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day were: [illegible] bu fresh receipts No. 1 Oats in store at [illegible]; 1,000 bu do [illegible]; [illegible] bu No. 2 Oats in store at [illegible]; 1,000 bu No. 1 at [illegible] delivered; 1,000 bu do at [illegible] delivered, including sacks. By sample, [illegible] bu at [illegible].

For future delivery: 5,000 bu No. 1 Oats, sellers' option all April, at [illegible].

RYE—Received, [illegible] bu. Market dull. Sales to-day were: [illegible] bu fresh receipts No. 1 Rye in store at $[illegible]; [illegible] bu winter receipts do at $[illegible].

BARLEY—[illegible]. Market quiet. Sales [illegible] bu No. 2 (fresh receipts) in store at $1.17½.

ALCOHOL—Unsettled and nominal at $1.[illegible] per gallon.

BUTTER—Market quiet and steady. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs	[illegible]
Fair to good Dairy in crocks and tubs	[illegible]
Choice Packed [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Roll Butter, in boxes and barrels	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHEESE—Market active and very firm with a strong upward tendency. The supply is still limited and much below the demand. We quote:

[illegible]

COFFEE—Market still very quiet and irregular for Rio [illegible]. The market is very active and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible] have been very [illegible] and with [illegible] prices [illegible]. We quote [illegible] to-day at [illegible].

FISH—[illegible] quiet and inactive, with previous quotations [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Salmon, Gun [illegible]

[illegible]

Wild Cats, [illegible] white and Red

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES in fair supply, and prices firm, and a good demand at [illegible] quotations. [illegible] are in fair demand and good supply, prices firm at [illegible].

[illegible] in fair supply and fair request, prices firm at present quotations. CRANBERRIES dull and unchanged. HICKORY NUTS—supply rapidly diminishing, and little demand. Sales to-day 10 brls [illegible]. We quote:

Green Apples, ₩ brl fair to prime	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemons, ₩ box	[illegible]
Oranges (Sicily), ₩ box	[illegible]
Cranberries	[illegible]
Hickory Nuts, ₩ bu	[illegible]

FISH—WHITEFISH in limited receipt, and stocks on the market generally very light and held firm at present quotations. TROUT in rather better supply but in consequence of the activity of the present demand, prices are very firm. MACKEREL—Stocks of prime are very light and in fair supply, with good stocks on hand. Previous quotations unchanged. CODFISH in good demand and short supply. Market very firm with an upward tendency. HERRINGS tolerably active and steady, with no change of previous quotations. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, half brls	[illegible]
No. 2 do	[illegible]
No. 1 Trout	[illegible]
No. 2 Trout	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ₩ half brl	[illegible]
No. 1 do old	[illegible]
No. 2 do	[illegible]
No. 1 do new kits	[illegible]
No. 2 do old	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand	[illegible]
No. 1 Pried Herring, ₩ box	[illegible]
Scaled Herring	[illegible]
Pickled Herring	[illegible]
No. 1 Lake Herring	[illegible]

[illegible] Labrador Herring at [illegible].

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES in active demand and very firm at present quotations, the market having a strong upward tendency. Michigan, Ohio and Eastern fruit is especially scarce, and stocks are held at high figures, many of them being withdrawn from the market in anticipation of higher rates. PEACHES in fair demand and firm at present quotations, with a demand for which the present supply is thoroughly inactive. RAISINS and CURRANTS in active and steady demand, with a fair supply. Prices firm and unchanged. FIGS in moderate demand and firm at previous quotations. BLACKBERRIES in fair inquiry and market unchanged. RASPBERRIES in small supply, and tolerably firm at present quotations. CHERRIES—Receipts rather better, and quotations unchanged. We quote:

Dried Apples	[illegible]
Unpared Peaches	[illegible]
Pared do	[illegible]
Raisins—Layers ₩ box	[illegible]
Raisins—M. R. ₩ box	[illegible]
Currants, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Figs, Smyrna, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, ₩ lb soft	[illegible]
do hard	[illegible]
Dried Raspberries	[illegible]
do Blackberries	[illegible]
do Cherries	[illegible]
do Prunes	[illegible]

Sales to-day—[illegible] brls Ohio Apples at [illegible]; 300 bags Southern do at [illegible]; 132 brls and 100 bags do at [illegible]; 110 brls Ohio Apples at [illegible]; 20 brls Unpared Peaches at [illegible]; 3 brls Blackberries at [illegible].

GREASE—More active. Sales to-day were: 30 tcs White Grease at [illegible]; 40 tcs Yellow Grease at [illegible]; 9 tcs choice Yellow at [illegible].

HIGHWINES—Received [illegible] brls. Market opened unsettled and lower, but after the receipt of the New York dispatches it became firmer, and advanced [illegible] ₩ gallon. Sales were: [illegible] brls (early) at [illegible]; [illegible] brls at [illegible]; [illegible] brls at [illegible]; 300 brls at [illegible]; [illegible] brls at [illegible]—sellers at the close holding at [illegible]. In the afternoon and evening 1,000 brls sold at [illegible].

DRESSED HOGS—Received, [illegible] Hogs. Market very quiet. Sales to-day were:

300 Hogs at $7.00, $7.75 and $8.00, dividing on 100 and 200 lbs.

[illegible] Hogs at $7.00, $7.75 and $8.00, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.

[illegible] Hogs at $7.75 and $8.50, dividing on 200 lbs.

100 Hogs at 7.50 and 8.00, dividing on 200 lbs.

HIDES—The active and excited competition which has for the past two or three days been so prominent in this market, has cooled down. The causes, which appeared unaccountable here, of that evanescent character which we judged they would prove to be, and as the result buyers are taking things more quietly, prices are less firm although there is no quotable change in the market. We quote:

Green Country, trimmed	[illegible]
Green Salted	[illegible]
Green, part cured	[illegible]
Dry Salted	[illegible]
Dry Flint	[illegible]
Kip and Calf, Green	[illegible]
Kip and Calf, Murrains	[illegible]
Grubby, ⅔ price	

Sales to-day [illegible] Dry Flint at [illegible]; 300 Green Salted at [illegible]; [illegible] dont [illegible]; 75 Green country at [illegible].

LEATHER—Market tolerably active and very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness, ₩ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter Sole	[illegible]
Line	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip	[illegible]	Orinoco Sole	[illegible]
Calf	[illegible]	Orinoco good dam-aged	[illegible]
Upper, ₩ foot	[illegible]		
Collar, ₩ foot	[illegible]		

OAK.

Harness, ₩ lb	[illegible]	French Calf, 36 lbs	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 heavy	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoine, ₩ doz	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 light	[illegible]	French Calf, Second-hand	[illegible]
Kid, Extra	[illegible]		
French Kip, first choice	[illegible]	Linings, ₩ doz	[illegible]
French Calf, 27 lbs	[illegible]	Roans, ₩ doz	[illegible]
French Calf, 32 lbs	[illegible]		

LUMBER—In good demand and with stocks considerably reduced. Prices rule firm and unchanged. We quote:

Lumber—First Clear, ₩ 1,000 feet	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Third Clear	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles A, ₩ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—In good demand, and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Pitch	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]
Rosin	[illegible]	Lath Yarn No. 1	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]		
Oakum	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]

ONIONS—In small supply, former quotations unchanged. We quote:

Prime qualities	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]

CARBON OILS—There is no improvement in the activity or quotations of this market, and operations are consequently much restricted. Previous quotations are firm and unchanged. We quote:

White	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]

OILS—LINSEED OIL—Very firm with an upward tendency. The supply is still very small and below the demand. Other descriptions are firm and in moderate supply. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Boiled Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Olive Oil, bulk	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Bank and Straits Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, winter best	[illegible]
Lard Oil, No. 1	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Neats Oil	[illegible]
Mecca Oil	[illegible]
Tanners' Oil	[illegible]

POTATOES—In limited supply, and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Prime qualities, ₩ bu	[illegible]
Medium and Prime, ₩ bu	[illegible]
Mercers	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, [illegible] brls Pork, [illegible] lbs Cut Meats, [illegible] lbs Lard. The market to-day has been very quiet, but there is no change to note in prices.

Mess Pork—Steady. Sales to-day were: 300 brls city packed Mess Pork at $20.00.

Prime Mess Pork—In demand at $17.50. Sales [illegible] brls of country at $17.50.

Pickled Hams—Scarce and in good demand at [illegible].

Bulk Meats—Dull. Sales 20 bxs dry salted Shoulders at [illegible]; 1,000 pcs dry salted Hams at [illegible] loose.

English Meats—Dull. Sales—[illegible] bxs Short Clear Middles at [illegible].

Lard—Quiet and easier. Sales to-day were: [illegible] tcs city steam Leaf Lard at [illegible]; [illegible] tcs do at [illegible].

POULTRY—CHICKENS are still in very limited and inadequate supply. Prices very firm at present quotations. TURKEYS in more liberal receipt and with a fair demand, the market rules tolerably firm at quotations. We quote:

Dressed Chickens, ₩ doz	[illegible]
Dressed Turkies, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Ducks, ₩ doz	[illegible]
Geese, each	[illegible]

Sales to-day—[illegible] brls of Turkeys at [illegible] ₩ lb; 1 brl do at [illegible].

SUGARS—Market very active and firm with no change on previous quotations. We quote:

New Orleans	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago A	[illegible]
Chicago B	[illegible]
Chicago C	[illegible]

SYRUPS—Market very firm and active with limited supply of higher grades. We quote:

Chicago Sugar House	[illegible]
Chicago Golden	[illegible]
Chicago Amber	[illegible]
N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Golden Syrup	[illegible]
New Orleans, old crop	[illegible]
New Orleans, new crop	[illegible]

SALT—There is no change in the market. We quote:

Domestic—Fine Salt	[illegible]
Coarse	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Foreign—Turk's Island, ₩ sack	[illegible]
Ground Alum, ₩ sack	[illegible]

SEEDS—Timothy—Dull and heavy. Sales to-day were: [illegible] bags clean at $[illegible]; 30 bags do at $[illegible]; [illegible] bags in lots at $[illegible]. FLAX—Scarce and in good demand at [illegible].

TEAS—Supply still small and stocks generally light. This is especially the case with the higher grades of Young Hyson and Gunpowder. Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do superior to fine, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Japan, fine to choice, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Oolong, common to fine, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Souchong	[illegible]

TOBACCO—Market tolerably active, and previous quotations firm and unchanged. We quote:

LEAF TOBACCO.

Illinois middling to fair	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO TOBACCO MANUFACTURING BRANDS.

[illegible]

FINE TOBACCO.

[illegible]

OTHER BRANDS.

[illegible]

SMOKING.

[illegible]

SNUFF.

[illegible]

TALLOW—In limited supply and quiet, with previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

Choice No. 1 Packers Tallow	[illegible]
Good City Butchers	[illegible]
Country	[illegible]
Grease	[illegible]

VINEGAR—Supply good and in steady demand at firm and unchanged. We quote:

Pure Cider Vinegar, per gal	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

WOOL—Receipts [illegible] lbs. There is little doing. Prices [illegible] unchanged from previous quotations, and the market tolerably firm and steady. We quote:

[illegible]

WOOD—In very small supply, and good demand. We quote:

Beech, ₩ cord	[illegible]
Maple, ₩ cord	[illegible]

HAY! HAY! HAY!

Any quantity of Hay of all kinds can be had at the SUMMIT FARM. City teamsters out of employment would do well to [illegible] teams and make [illegible]. [illegible] HAY.

DREDGING AND DOCKING, with increased facilities for work in above line. We solicit orders. G. B. GREEN & CO., Office 1, Lasalle street.

Miscellaneous.

BLAKE IODINE WATER.

A Solution of Iodine in pure water, without a solvent. It acts upon the Liver, Heart, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, and [illegible].

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in private practice, and the judgment of High Medical Authority, encourages us to recommend it, feeling confident that in all cases it will attest its own excellence in the cure of all [illegible] in all forms. Consumption, Cancer, Salt Rheum, Heart, Liver and Kidney Complaints, [illegible], Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weakness, Dyspepsia, [illegible], and Mercurial Diseases, &c.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle, or half dozen at [illegible]. Sold by druggists generally. Iodine Water is a scientific [illegible] only by DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and [illegible], 428 Broadway, New York. Sold by [illegible].

A [illegible] Cough, Cold, [illegible] [illegible] BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES [illegible] Public Speakers, Singers, [illegible] [illegible] Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in [illegible] United States and most Foreign [illegible] cents per box.

THE CONFESSIONS AND [illegible] EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID [illegible] [illegible] a Cure [illegible] [illegible] MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN." No. 37 Park Row, New York. Pamphlets of information about Patents free. Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

MILITARY GOODS.—All [illegible] of Officers Furnishing, including [illegible] clothing of all kinds. All kinds of Epaulets and Sabres. All kinds of Regulation [illegible] Stripes and [illegible] Wholesale and retail at the [illegible] BOWEN, 21 Clark street, corner of Lake. Address P. O. Box 66.

VOLUNTEERS AND [illegible] SCRIPTS!—To Soldiers or any other [illegible] to increase their income, there is no [illegible] doing so at this time, than from the sale [illegible] Watches. THEY ARE WARRANTED [illegible].

"Particularly valuable for officers in the [illegible] travelers.—Frank Leslie's, Feb. 21.

"Prettiest, best and cheapest timepieces ever [illegible]."—N. Y. Illustrated News, Jan. 31.

"Very pretty and durable Watches for the [illegible]."—N. Y. Army and Navy Journ. [illegible]

"One of the oldest and most reliable houses [illegible]"—Louisville (Ky.) Journal, July 2.

MAGIC TIME OBSERVER.

Being a Hunting or Open Face or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined, with Patent Self-[illegible] Improvement, a most pleasing Novelty.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and [illegible] the best and cheapest timepiece for general [illegible] has ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved [illegible] action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of half-dozen, $[illegible]. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, $[illegible].

SILVER WATCHES!

First-Class Hunting Timepieces for accuracy of movement, beauty of material, and above all, cheapness in price, these Watches must take the [illegible] universal approbation.

An imitation so faultless that it can hardly be detected by the most experienced judges. [illegible] material being of two metals, the outer one first quality sterling silver, while the inner one is German silver, it cannot be recognized by cutting or [illegible]. [illegible] only in appearance, but in durability, the best resemblance of SOLID SILVER in existence.

The sale of these Watches in the Army is a source of enormous profit, retailing, as they very readily do, at $25 and upwards. Many hundred dollars can be made in a single pay day by any one of ordinary business tact.

☞ AT WHOLESALE ONLY! In heavy hunting cases, beautifully engraved, white enamel dial, and fancy cut hands, in good running order, by the half dozen, $[illegible]. Sold only by the case of six!

☞ To Army Agents, Sutlers, etc. [illegible] Watches will be sent by express, [illegible] which we will send watches by express to the buyers, collecting balance of bill on delivery. [illegible] the Express companies refuse making collections in advance, [illegible] [illegible] Remember, Cash to accompany all orders [illegible] delivery of all Watches, whether they are sent by mail or express.

HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers, 169 Broadway, corner Cortlandt street, New York.

FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS VETERAN VOLUNTEERS!

Recruiting for the Army of the Cumberland.

ALL THE GOVERNMENT AND COUNTY BOUNTIES SECURED TO RECRUITS.

OFFICE ON CLARK STREET, Opposite the Sherman House.

TO BOOK BINDERS.

WE WANT TWO GOOD BLANK BOOK FORWARDERS AND A Blank Book Finisher.

To whom the best of wages and [illegible] will be given. JONES & [illegible].

LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN THE LAKES AND LIVERPOOL during the month of April for Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. The A No. 1 Lloyd's barques STOWAN, RAVENNA, WIEVALITE, [illegible]. To be followed about every fortnight by other [illegible]. The new A No. 1 barque THERESITA [illegible] at Cleveland, under inspection of Lloyd's [illegible] will leave Liverpool early in spring. [illegible] [illegible] FORTY days from Liverpool. [illegible] For particulars of freight apply to [illegible] AUGUSTUS REGENT, in Chicago [illegible] and in Liverpool to [illegible] & [illegible], owners.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO.

Terms and Conditions of Commutation.

On and After February 1st, 1864.

BETWEEN CHICAGO AND

	Miles.	1 year.	1st 6 mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cottage Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock's Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheaton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clintonville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Copies of Rules and Regulations can be had on application at the General Ticket Office of the Company. [illegible] General [illegible]. G. H. WHEELER, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

NEW IRON STORE. BARNES & BRO., Dealers in Iron, Steel, Buggy and Wagon [illegible] 207 LAKE STREET. Chicago, Feb. [illegible] Having made arrangements for [illegible] and large quantities of [illegible] [illegible] of Iron, Buggy and Wagon [illegible] Spring Steel, Springs and [illegible] and Wagon Hardware [illegible]. Our Iron, which we warrant [illegible] [illegible] & Co., and will be sold as [illegible] [illegible]. G. C. BALDWIN, J. H. BALDWIN.

GRACELAND CEMETERY TIME TABLE.

Until the completion of the Horse [illegible] Graceland, an Omnibus will run to [illegible] Gate, every day, Commencing Friday, 26th [illegible]. Cars leaving the stand, corner of [illegible] [illegible] Prest. Graceland [illegible].

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY [illegible] THE BUTTER MAKING [illegible] [illegible]

46 CLARK STREET, UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE. JAMES FOSTER, Jr. & CO. OPTICIANS. We have on hand a large [illegible] [illegible]

SHIP CHANDLERY [illegible] FOR SALE. A RARE CHANCE. We will sell our stock in trade [illegible] [illegible]

VALUABLE BUSINESS [illegible] RENT FOR SALE. My lot at [illegible] [illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE [illegible] ANCE CO. OF NEW YORK [illegible] [illegible]

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE [illegible] [illegible]

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with [illegible] lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the [illegible] PLANTATION BITTERS.

Which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership [illegible] [illegible]

Farms for Sale.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. The subscriber offers for sale on easy terms [illegible] [illegible]

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

Which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

The Greatest Mystery

In the world to me is that any one will buy or use any other remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c., but MADAME PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM. It cures Hooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, &c. &c., strengthens the lungs, and will be found very pleasant to take. Try it. Sold by all Druggists at 13 cents per bottle. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Agents for the West.

Bull's Cedron Bitters.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 3d, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED, Collector Int. Rev., 3d District, Kentucky.
CHAS. B. COTTON, Collector of the Port of Louisville.
COL. [illegible], Marshal General of Kentucky.
REV. D. P. HENDERSON, Cor. Secretary of Sanitary Commission.
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO., Publishers Democrat.
GEO. P. DOERN, Proprietor Louisville Anzeiger.
HUGHES & PARKHILL, Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
DAVIS, GREEN & CO., Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main street, Louisville.
HART & MAPOTHER, Lithographers, cor. Market and Third street, Louisville, Ky.
JULIUS WINTER, Clothing Merchant, cor. Third and Market, Louisville, Ky.
CAPT. S. P. HILDRETH, of Steamer Maj. Anderson.
MAJ. L. T. THURSTON, Paymaster U. S. Army.
C. H. METCALF, National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
COL. JESSE BAYLES, 4th Kentucky Cavalry.
GEO. D. PRENTICE, Louisville Journal.

Sold in Chicago at wholesale and retail by E. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street.

Holloway's Pills—Costiveness.

The bowels become torpid and powerless under continual purgation. Holloway's Pills penetrate to the nucleus of the disease and eradicate it. They evacuate the foul and vitiated [illegible] from the system, and by restoring tone and vigor they induce a healthy action and prevent a relapse of the malady. For Piles, Fistula, Dyspepsia, &c., they are specifics. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, established in 1850, now permanently located at 38 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS, and all kinds of BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES AND DISEASES OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER. Cures them without resorting to Mercury, Arsenic, Potassa, or any poison, but with a VEGETABLE, a POSITIVE CURE for all forms of these diseases.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by self-abuse [illegible] … [illegible] consultation [illegible] either in person or by letter [illegible] … [illegible] all diseases peculiar to the sex, of a private nature, radically cured.

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the South, the medical faculty, and the profession [illegible]. Remember Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 38 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. Consultations free.

A Physiological View of Marriage.

Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

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Doctor Thomson,

Formerly Assistant Surgeon to De Novo Hospital, Santa Maria, Lisbon, Portugal, and Surgeon to Hospital, Saint Antoine, Saint Pierre, W. I., has devoted [illegible] … [illegible] Museum at 178 South Clark street. P. O. Box 72. By enclosing 25 cents in postage stamps, The Unfortunate's Guide shall be forwarded to any address in the United States.

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Whose Dye is the most perfect imitation of Nature?
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Confidential Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) can be consulted at his office, 170 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and confidential nature, in both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest confidence. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays 10 to 12 A. M. [illegible] … [illegible] A perfect cure warranted. Female irregularities [illegible] … [illegible] Send for a circular. Best of city references as to ability and success.

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Should be read by everybody. [illegible] … [illegible] Price 25 cents. [illegible] E. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Cancer can be Cured.

Dr. Rohan, Cancer and Consumption Champion, has located at 132 Dearborn street, opposite Post Office, Chicago, where he will positively cure all Cancers without pain or knife, in from four to twelve hours. Also cures all kinds of sores and all chronic diseases and piles. A cure always guaranteed or no pay. P. O. Box 3501.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Eastland & [illegible], is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] … [illegible]

WM. EASTLAND,
T. BURNHAM.

Chicago, February 20th, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, [illegible] … [illegible]

JOSEPH HARRIS,
MARTIN MURPHEY.

Farms for Sale.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

[illegible] … [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO.
156 LAKE STREET.

Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $500,000

JAS. H. BOWEN, President.
AMOS T. HALL, Vice President.
IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
Southwest cor. Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, - - - $400,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't.
E. E. BRAINTON, Sec'y.

BUXTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Southeast cor. Clark and Lake Sts.

STOCKS AND BONDS Bought and Sold at the Brokers' Board in New York, and carried on margins.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF
Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, February 1st, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, in the County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIRST day of FEBRUARY, 1864.

[SEAL.] (Signed.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
No. 235. Comptroller of the Currency.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO.
SUCCESSOR TO
J. A. ELLIS & CO.

We are now prepared to receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, and transact a General Banking Business.

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Office Northwest corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

J. A. ELLIS, President.
EDWD. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
Chicago, February 8th, 1864.

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[Incorporated February, 1861.]
Office 184 & 186 Washington st., Methodist Church Block.

This Institution receives deposits of FIVE CENTS and upwards from all classes of persons, including MINORS and MARRIED WOMEN, and allows interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Exchange sold on the Principal Cities of Europe.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.
GEO. SCHNEIDER, Vice-President.
C. D. BICKFORD, Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1863.

GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Removals.

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We have removed to our large and commodious

NEW STORE,
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Where we shall offer, for the

SPRING TRADE,

The largest and best-selected Stock ever in this Market, of

Ready-Made Clothing,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
AND
TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

Being interested in several large Woolen Mills, we receive Goods from first hands, and are thus enabled to offer at the lowest market price.

Our Ready-Made Clothing is well known as being fully equal, if not superior, to any other in the West.

We invite our friends and the Trade in general to call and examine our large Stock.

S. STETTHEIMER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Foreign and Domestic Woolens,
AND
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
74 & 76 Lake street.

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FARGO & BILL,

Have removed from 48 Lake street to their new

DOUBLE STORE,
Nos. 48 & 50 Wabash Avenue,
Next south of Cooley, Farwell & Co.

We have largely increased our facilities for manufacturing our celebrated

KIP AND CALF WARRANTED
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having also received a large and well selected stock of desirable goods for the

SPRING TRADE.

We invite the attention of all Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES to an examination of the same. We continue the CASH SYSTEM, and know that no TIME House, East or West, can compete with us.

FARGO & BILL.

Insoluble Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S
INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the Useful Arts. — Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

Superior to Any Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing. — Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Its Combination.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. — BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Jewelers. — JEWELERS will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

It is especially adapted to Leather,

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It is a Liquid. — IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT Extant that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household Use.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Ackerman C V mrs — Adams Ellen F mrs — Adams Emma O mrs — Adams Samuel mrs — Alden Ellen mrs — Allen J A mrs — Allen Kate miss — Allen Mary A miss — Anderson Robt mrs — Ames Phebe mrs — Anderson Helen M mrs — Anthony Hannah mrs — Arthur Ann mrs — Armstrong Julia mrs — Ashley Fanny miss — Austin Lucy C mrs — [illegible]

B

Baine Sarah miss — Baird Ellen mrs — Bell Mary mrs — Benjamin Matilda miss — Bennett Harriet C mrs — Brown Mary A mrs — Brown Kate mrs — Brown J mrs — Buckley Ellen — Burke Mary mrs — Burns Mary — Butler Sarah mrs — Bell Ellen Ann mrs — Boutelle Louisa miss — Belden Edwin F mrs — [illegible]

C

Collins Ellen miss — Campbell Harriet A mrs — Conway Nellie miss — Coe Martha S miss — Coleman Margaret miss — Colvin Ellen miss — Carter Mary mrs — Collins Annie miss — Collins John mrs — Connell Emma mrs — Conley Mary A mrs — Carroll Mary H miss — Carter Kate mrs — Coleman Sarah mrs — Cunningham C H mrs — Cushing Eliza miss — Cheney Cyrus F mrs — Coleman Nellie mrs — [illegible]

D

Darley Martha mrs — Dancer Annie miss — Darlington Mary miss — Donahoe Jane miss — Donahoe Catherine mrs — Dorman Joseph mrs — Dowling Ellen miss — Dolan Rose — [illegible]

E

Eddy Sarah A mrs — Edwards Arabella mrs — Ellis Annie miss — Emory Lizzie miss — Evans Catherine mrs — Ewell Lillie mrs — [illegible]

F

Fanning F mrs — Ford Mary B miss — Foster Sarah mrs — Fleming Jessie miss — Fyfe Elnora mrs — [illegible]

G

Galloway Eugenia mrs — Gleason Lizzie Ann miss — Golding Lydia M — Gordon Emma F mrs — Grayson Mary — Griffin Clarissa M mrs — Griswold Ellen J mrs — Grover Lill miss — Garrett G mrs — [illegible]

H

Haight Elizabeth miss — Higgins S mrs — Hammond Elizabeth mrs — Harris Deborah mrs — Hartwell C L mrs — Howard Louisa mrs — Howe Hannah S mrs — Herbert Mary L miss — Haynes T mrs — [illegible]

I

Ingraham Lucy M — Irwin Alice

J

Jackson Sivey 2 — Jacobs Emilie Charlotte — Johnson Mary mrs — Joyce Mary — Jenkins Mary — [illegible]

K

Keith Sarah 2 — Kent Nellie — Kelley Ann — Kelly Mary Ann mrs — Kern John mrs — [illegible]

L

Lang Louisa — Lake Mary Ann — Lewis Almira — Lincoln Jennie — Lindsay Jane W mrs — Leonard Mary Ellen miss — [illegible]

M

Mooney Susan miss — Moore Mary Ann mrs — Miller Frances mrs — Mitchell Nancy mrs — Morris Mary A miss — [illegible]

Mc

McAdam Ann — McCabe Mary mrs — McCarthy Mary miss — McDonald Mary Ann mrs — McMahon James mrs — McFarland Lizzie miss — [illegible]

N

Nelson J J mrs — Nichols A H mrs — Nichols Kate mrs — Norton Clara H mrs — Noyes Julia E mrs — Nelson Henrietta miss — [illegible]

O

O'Donnell Ellen — O'Brien Alice — O'Connell Ann 2 — O'Connor Mary A J — O'Keefe Catherine 2 — O'Neil Jane — O'Neill Mary — Osgood Clara H — O'Brien Julia mrs

P

Phelps Libbie — Parker Mary — Parks Julia — Perkins Leonora mrs — Peterson Caroline — Palmer Cornelia E — Pierce Jane — Pratt Hannah — Pratt Melissa — Preston Mary E — Price Sally J L — Pierce E B mrs — Pool Mary J mrs — Pringle Maggie — [illegible]

Q

Quinn Jane

R

Ralph Joseph mrs — Robinson H E mrs — Robinson Alice M — Robinson Anna — Rogers John M mrs — Rose Mary — Russell Anna Mary — Rudd C mrs — Russell Annie — Ryan Catherine — Roberts Mary A miss — Rogers Nellie mrs — [illegible]

S

Salisbury Delia miss — Shields Mary mrs — Scott Mary mrs — Smith Mary mrs — Smith Margaret miss — Smith Elizabeth mrs — Smith Caroline miss — Stevens M W miss — Stillman Maria miss — Stockwell Fannie mrs — Stewart Ann C mrs — Stewart Wealthy A mrs — Shellamer Margaret miss — [illegible]

T

Thompson Charlotte E — Thomas S Louisa miss — Taylor Mary miss — Townsend Mary B — Tripp Kelly mrs — Truesdell Mary mrs — Thompson Josephine miss — Taylor Jane miss — Thompson Robert H mrs — [illegible]

V

Vogle Carrie mrs — Van Buren Hannah mrs — Vanderpool Rachel miss — Van Buren Electa mrs — [illegible]

W

Wantling Lizzie — Weaver Eliza — Walker Rose mrs — Welsh Jane — White Bridget — Wilson Mary — Williams Mary A — Wood Mary — Woodbridge C E mrs — Wilson Lizzie mrs — [illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Allen Saml F — Almy E M — Appleby Harrison — Alford Hiram — Adams Jas — Andrews Jno A — Andrews Leonard — Atchison C H — Armstrong D & Co — Andrews E H — Allen W H — [illegible]

B

Ballentine & co — Bartlett Jno M D — Bentley Jno — Baker B H — Blood Jno D — Blackwell Jno D — Brown J Benson — Brown A B — Bradley N — Brown Jno D — Burnham Jno P — Brooks Bernard — Boyer Jno — Brakel Jno — Bulkley F & Co — [illegible]

C

Clifton John — Clark H W — Callahan James — Campbell J G — Carpenter Joseph — Carter John — Carter William — Cleveland Jacob — Conway Patrick — Crawford Thos G — Cutler F C — Cooley James — Cooper Orlow — [illegible]

D

Darling & Prosser — Davy James P — Draper D S — Dickinson John — Doyle Richard — Dickson Jno — Durant R — Davies Thos D — [illegible]

E

Eldred H E — Edwards Charles — Elliott J P — Evans John — [illegible]

F

Finder Henry — Foster C L — Fletcher Jno — French W H — Frost John — [illegible]

G

Gallagher James — Garrard Joseph S — Gordon Francis — Gates Ralph — Gerold C D — Gleason Frank — Green Thomas — Griffith John — Gifford John — [illegible]

H

Hall Brothers — Hall Livingston — Harris Francis J — Hammond Chas — Hamilton C W — Harding Jno — Herbert Harvey — Holmes Justin — Hutchinson John — Horton John M — Hubbard E — Hopkins E F — Humphreyville T — [illegible]

I

Ingalls Nicholas — Ingersoll J — Ingersoll F B — Iverson Edward — Igo James — Ingram Bernard

J

Janes & Livingston — Jenkins R A — Johnson John — Jones Arnold — Jordon Frank A — Johnson Wm S — Jewett & Bennett — Johnson Thomas — Jones Brown — Joseph Henry — Johnson Wm S — Jackson Morris — Jackson John W — Jordon Charles — Jocelyn D C — [illegible]

K

Knight Harrison & Peter — Kelly Robt M — Kellogg J — Kelley William — Knapp William — Kingsley Thomas — Kent John — Kenny Peter — Kerr J R — Kauffman J J — Kelly John — [illegible]

L

Lewis Paddock & Dow — Lee Geo B — Lawler Michael — Lamb A — Livingston Henry — Lincoln A DeForest — Lewis Nathan — Lyman E C — Lloyd John C — [illegible]

M

Martin J P — Merrick D E — Mayfield Hercules — Mason Charles — Meara Henry — Marks H L — Martin Frederick — Miller Jno — Montgomery Fr'k — Moore Chas G — Morgan James — Murphy John — Mitchell L C — Morse Baker — [illegible]

Mc

McLean Seth — McLean Dwight — McGuire James — McGuire John — McCarthy Edward — McCarthy Patrick — McKay John — McDermott Patrick — McDonald J C — McMahon Harry — McGowan John — McCoy J — McDonough Jas W — McNamara Jas — McPherson Peter — McDonell Donald — McIntosh E — McClean James — [illegible]

N

Northam Asa — Nichols Jas M — Norton Nathaniel — Newton Chas — Nixon Wm A — Newell Dani — Norton Reuben W — Norris E W — Newlam W S — [illegible]

O

Otter Peter — O'Connell Matthew — O'Brien Timothy — O'Neil Chas — Owen Wm — O'Brien Daniel — Olmsted & Dinsmore — O'Connor Jas — O'Neil Christopher — O'Day Jas — Otey Lomax Y — [illegible]

P

Pinder Henry — Payne C L — Pitkin Robert — Palmer Albert W — Powell E — Pratt Charles — Perkins E J — Parker H D — Pierce Wallace — Patterson Geo D — Prentice Geo — [illegible]

Q

Quay G — Quick John H — Quinn W A — Quick G — Quinn Wm M — Quinn Hart

R

Renwick Robert A — Riley J H — Robb J H — Roberts Isaac H — Richards David B — Robinson Wm H — Ryan Dennis — Reed Charles — Ross Thos — Rice Frank — Roberts Jno F — Robinson Orrin B — [illegible]

S

Sullivan John — Smith Jas — Stone Charles — Scott Samuel — Stevens H G — Shepard Jno — Simpson A P — Stewart Wm — Stark John — [illegible]

T

Trenton Marcus — Thompson C C — Toole Patrick — Terry David — Taylor Henry — Thomas Wm — Thompson Geo W — Trask Wm B — Thomas Geo L — Truax Wm D — Tucker Chas — [illegible]

U

Urch Valeria — Ulbright Henry

V

Vest James — Vaughn Jno — Van Loan R — Valentine J P — Vandalsam David — Vanhorn Andrew — Vail John C — Venomen Daniel — Van Horn Murray — Vale Asa — Vance Isaac — Vaughn Jas W — Van Loan Evert — Vaughn David

W

Walker Uriah — Walls Geo F — Wendell A — Walker Peter — Ward W H — Wallace Geo D — Watson Jos B — Warren capt Jno — Welsh Jno — Warren E L — West Jno D — Webb Jno — Wetherell Robt W — Wayne Jno — Walsh Jno — Waterman Geo — Weston J E — Walker Lucas P — White Wm — Whittaker Jas M — Wilson Henry N — Wallace Maurice — Whitney Peter — Wilson Joel — Woodcock Wm — Woods John S — Woodrow John A — Wright John — Williamson Geo B — Whitcomb Chas — Wright Jno M — Woodruff G G — Wilcox J W — Wright Benj T — Woodworth A R — Wordell Geo — [illegible]

Y

Young John — Younglove Ira S — Young Albert — Young Wm — Yore Peter — Yore Lawrence

INITIALS.

Agent Chicago Bung Co....Trustees Welsh Calvinistic Church....Sloan Commercial College....Engineer Master of the Great Western Railroad....Sunbury Patrick Hotel....Chicago Wire Works Co....Franklin Sewing Machine Co....Commanding Officer 1 reg. Ill. lt. art....Commanding Officer 1 reg. Ill. light artillery....Agent of the Continental Fire Ins. Co....115 South Franklin street....J. Bond, Dock street....132 State street....A M....L T B....J S C

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

☞ Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., and on Sundays from 9 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

A SAD TRAGEDY.
A Dark and Mysterious Affair.

[From the Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier.]

The past week has exposed to the knowledge of the public of this county an event of the most mysterious and tragical character. On Saturday night a week ago, Miss Mary Robinson died very suddenly at the residence of Mr. Abraham Sinnard, of Richland township, in this county, of whom she was a granddaughter. She was buried on the following Sunday morning. The suddenness of the death, in connection with other circumstances, excited the suspicions of the community that all was not right. An investigation was demanded, and a Coroner's inquest held before A. A. Douglas, Justice of the Peace. The evidence before the Coroner's Jury, we understand disclosed substantially the following facts:

On the day on which the girl died, she went to Eddyville to consult Dr. Buck of that city. Her grandfather took her to Kirkville, and Mr. J. L. Sinnard, her uncle, went with her to Eddyville. The result of the examination by Dr. Buck was announced to her, was that she was enciente. She denied it but at the same time requested something to produce abortion. This, of course, Dr. Buck refused her, and she returned home, without entering a house or store at Eddyville after she left Dr. Buck's. Immediately after her arrival at home, complaining of fatigue, she lay down on the bed of her grandparents and fell asleep. She slept until bed time, when they woke her up, and she arose and went directly to her room and at once to bed. An aunt of hers having occasion to go into the room about five minutes afterwards found her already in bed. Nothing was said, by either party. About five minutes after this or ten minutes after she had entered her room, the family were startled by shrieks proceeding from the room, and entering it they found the girl screaming in the greatest agony. A neighboring man and his wife were sent for and came. It was proposed to send for a physician, but the sufferer objected to it in the strongest manner, protesting that she wished to die. She did die, as before stated, about 12 o'clock, and was buried the next morning. The post-mortem examination by Drs. Buck and Nosler of Eddyville, Olney of Chillicothe, and Williamson of Ottumwa, detected a quantity of Strychnine in the stomach, enough, it was said, to kill four adults. The examination was commenced at Kirkville and concluded at Ottumwa. A searching examination of all the evidence that could be obtained, was made by the Jury, but they failed to convict any person of complicity in producing the death, and failed entirely in discovering how the strychnine was obtained, or when or how it was administered to the unfortunate girl. No vessel was found in the room which she could have used in taking it. The family in which she lived knew nothing about it, and had no suspicion of any such design on her part. The family is one of the most respectable in the county, and the girl had always maintained a good character.

Such are the particulars of this most mysterious and painful event, as related to us. That a foul wrong was done the unfortunate girl, by some person, is evident, and that she had assistance in helping her out of a world which was all dark and gloomy to her seems also to be plain. We purposely refrain from recording here any of the speculations and suspicions prevailing in the vicinity of this tragedy, in reference to the complicity or criminality of other parties. The Coroner's Jury having failed to elicit any evidence whatever in confirmation of them, it would be manifestly improper for us to make or allude to them.

Horrible Tragedy—A Returned Soldier Strangled by His Wife and her Paramour.

[From the Pittsburg Chronicle, 25d.]

In the early part of the present month a soldier belonging to the 100th regiment, having re-enlisted for the war, obtained a thirty day's furlough, and returned to his home in Lawrence county, about four miles from Darlington, and almost adjoining the Beaver county line. The man was married, and during his absence his wife contracted an intimacy with a scamp in the neighborhood, which culminated in a criminal intimacy between the parties. Of all this, however, the husband was in complete ignorance. Soon after his arrival, it was agreed between the woman and her paramour that he should be put out of the way, and one night, while the unsuspecting man lay asleep in his bed, the guilty pair approached him, and slipping a noose, which they had previously prepared, over his head, they threw the other end over a beam which extended across the dwelling, and pulling on it with all their might, they swung the wretched man off the bed, and in a moment almost had him in such a position that resistance on his part became impossible.

Finding that death did not take place as soon as they expected, they fastened the rope, which up to this time they had held over the beam, the body of their victim writhing in his death agony from the other end, to a peg in the wall, and leaving the miserable man to his fate, passed out of the house. After remaining outside long enough for strangulation to take place, they again entered the house, and taking down the now lifeless remains of the murdered man, carried them to a coal bank in the vicinity, inside which they concealed them.

The next day it was noticed that the woman's paramour was rather flush of funds, and this, coupled with the fact that the soldier was missing, induced those who knew the guilty relations existing between the woman and the man, to suspect that all was not right; so an inquiry was instituted through which the entire tragedy was brought to light. The woman, struck with fear or remorse, made a confession of the whole affair, implicating her paramour as the principal in the murder, and both he and she were arrested and committed to jail at New Castle to await their trial for murder.

☞ It is said that the French government has a large amount of funds in New York city, and that at least two millions of dollars have been taken from New York to remit to Mexico, during the present war.

THE SOUTH.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus—The Rebel Conscription Act.

SOME GOOD READING FOR COPPERHEADS.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The rebels have suspended the writ of habeas corpus; the following bill having been passed by both houses of the rebel Congress:

A BILL to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases.

WHEREAS, The constitution of the Confederate States of America provides, in article 1, section 9, paragraph 3, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it; and whereas, the power of suspending the privilege of said writ, as recognized in said article 1, is vested solely in the Congress, which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such suspension; and whereas, in the opinion of the Congress the public safety requires the suspension of said writ in the existing case of the invasion of these States by the armies of the United States; and whereas, the President has asked for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and informed Congress of conditions of public danger which render the suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence against invasion and insurrection; now, therefore,

1. That during the present invasion of the Confederate States the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be, and the same is hereby suspended; but such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the General officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, by the authority and under the control of the President. It is hereby declared that the purpose of Congress in the passage of this act is to provide more effectually for the public safety by suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the following cases, and no other:

I. Of treason or treasonable efforts or combinations to subvert the Government of the Confederate States.

II. Of conspiracies to overthrow the Government or conspiracies to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States.

III. Of combinations to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or giving him aid and comfort.

IV. Of conspiracies, preparations and attempts to incite servile insurrection.

V. Of desertions or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, and of attempts to avoid military service: Provided that in case of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer, upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior officer shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party, and the subordinate shall be dismissed from office.

VI. Of spies and other emissaries of the enemy.

VII. Of holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy, without necessity, and without the permission of the Confederate States.

VIII. Of unlawful trading with the enemy and other offences against the laws of the Confederate States, enacted to promote their success in the war.

IX. Of conspiracies or attempts to liberate prisoners of war held by the Confederate States.

X. Of conspiracies, or attempts or preparations to aid the enemy.

XI. Of persons aiding or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States, or to adhere to the enemy.

XII. Of unlawfully burning, destroying or injuring, or attempting to burn, destroy or injure any bridge or railroad, or telegraph line of communication, or other property, with the intent of aiding the enemy.

XIII. Of treasonable designs to impair the military power of the government by destroying or attempting to destroy the vessels or arms, or munitions of war, or arsenals, foundries, workshops, or other property of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in the due course of law.

SEC. 3. That during the suspension aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to appear in person, or to return the body of any person detained by him by the authority of the President, Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the trans-Mississippi Department; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall immediately cease and remain suspended so long as this act shall continue in force.

SEC. 4. This act shall continue in force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress, and no longer.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION ACT JUST ADOPTED.

Section 1 provides that all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States during the war.

SEC. 2. Provides that all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five now in service shall be retained during the present war in the same organizations in which they were serving at the passage of this act, unless they are regularly discharged or transferred. Companies from one State who were put into organizations from another State shall be transferred, provided their consent is obtained at the time they were placed in said organizations. Individual soldiers are allowed the same privilege.

SEC. 3. Provides that at the expiration of six months from the 1st of April next, a bounty of one hundred dollars, in a six per cent Government bond, shall be paid to each non-commissioned officer and private then in service.

SEC. 4. Provides that no person shall be relieved from the operation of this act by reason of having been discharged, where no disability now exists, nor by reason of having furnished a substitute, but no person who has heretofore been exempted on account of religious opinions, and paid the required tax, shall be required to render military service.

Section 5 Provides that all between 17 and 18 years, and 45 and 50 years of age shall form a reserve corps, not to serve out of the State in which they reside.

Section 6 Provides that the last named persons shall elect their own regiment and company officers, and be entitled to the same pay and allowances, except for the field.

Section 7 Provides that any person of the last named failing to attend at the place of rendezvous within thirty days, as requested by the President, without a sufficient reason, shall be made to serve in the field during the war.

Section 8 Provides that all the duties of provost and hospital guards and clerks, and of clerks, guards, agents, employees, or laborers, in the commissary and quartermaster department, in the ordnance bureau and Navy Department and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are declared, by a board of surgeons, as unable to perform military service in the field. The President may detail such bodies of troops or individuals required to be enrolled under the sixth section of this act (between the ages of forty-five and fifty) as may be needed for the discharge of such duties. Persons between seventeen and eighteen years of age shall not be assigned to such duties. The President is empowered to detail artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties in the departments or bureaus herein mentioned.

SEC. 9. Provides that any Quartermaster, or Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary, or Assistant Commissary, (other than those serving with organized troops in the field), or other officers in the Ordnance Bureau or Navy Dept., or Provost Marshal, or officer in the conscript service, who shall hereafter retain or employ any person subject to military duty, as hereinafter provided, shall be cashiered.

SEC. 10. Repeals all existing exemption laws, and exempts as follows:

1. All who shall be held unfit for military service, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

2. The Vice-President of the Confederate States, the members and officers of Congress, of the several State Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State Governments, as the case may be.

3. Every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his church, and who, at the passage of this act, shall be regularly employed in the discharge of his ministerial duties; superintendents and physicians of asylums of the deaf, dumb, blind and insane; one editor for each newspaper being published at the time of the passage of this act, and such employees as said editor may certify on oath to be indispensable to the publication of such newspaper; the public printer of the Confederate and State Governments, and such journeymen printers as the said public printer shall certify on oath to be indispensable to perform the public printing; one skilled apothecary in each apothecary store who was doing business as such apothecary on the 10th day of October, 1862, and has continued said business without intermission since that period; all physicians over the age of thirty years who are now and have been for the last seven years in the practice of their profession, but the term physician shall not include dentists.

[The old law exists covering professors and teachers.]

All superintendents of public hospitals established by law before the passage of this act, and such employees as the said superintendent shall certify on oath to be essential to the management thereof.

4. There shall be exempt one person as owner or agriculturalist on each farm or plantation upon which there are now and were, on the first day of January last, fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty, upon the following conditions: 1st, This exemption shall only be granted in cases in which there is no white male adult on the farm or plantation not liable to military duty, nor unless the person claiming the exemption was, on the 1st day of January, 1864, either the owner and manager or overseer of said plantation; but in no case shall more than one person be exempted for one farm or plantation. 2d. Such person shall first execute a bond, payable to the Confederate States of America, in such form and with such security and in such penalty as the Secretary of War may prescribe, conditioned that he will deliver to the Government, at some railroad depot or such other place or places as may be designated by the Secretary of War, within twelve months next ensuing, one hundred pounds of bacon, or at the election of the Government, its equivalent in pork, and one hundred pounds of net beef, (said beef to be delivered on foot), for each able-bodied slave on said farm or plantation within the above said ages, whether said slaves are in the field or not, which said bacon, or pork and beef, shall be paid for by the Government at the price fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act: Provided, that when the party exempted shall produce satisfactory evidence that it has been impossible for him, by the exercise of proper diligence to furnish the amount of meat thus contracted for and leave an adequate supply for the subsistence of those living on said farm, the Secretary of War shall direct a commutation of the same to the extent of two-thirds thereof in grain or other provisions to be delivered by such persons as aforesaid at equivalent rates.

Such person shall furthermore bind himself to sell the marketable surplus of provisions and grain now on hand, and which he may raise from year to year, while the exemption continues, to the Government or to the families of soldiers at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State, under the impressment act; Provided, That any person exempted as aforesaid shall be entitled to a credit of twenty-five per cent on any amount of meat which he may deliver within three months from the passage of this act. Provided further, That persons coming within the provisions of this exemption shall not be deprived of the benefit thereof by reason of having been enrolled since the first day of February, 1864.

In addition to the foregoing exemptions the Secretary of War may, under the direction of the President, exempt or detail such other persons as he may be satisfied ought to be exempted on account of public necessity, and to insure the production of grain and other provisions for the army and for the families of soldiers. He may also grant exemptions or details, on such terms as he may prescribe, to such overseers, planters or farmers as he may be satisfied will be more useful to the country in the pursuits of agriculture than in the military service; Provided, That such exemption shall cease whenever the farmer, planter or overseer shall fail diligently to employ, in good faith, his own skill, capital and labor exclusively in the production of grain and other provisions, to be sold to the Government and the families of soldiers at such prices not exceeding those fixed at the time for the articles by the Commissioners of the State under the Impressment Act.

The old law is re-enacted relating to railroads.

5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing the act approved April 14, 1863, exempting contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post coaches and hacks, from military service; Provided, That all the exemptions granted under this act, shall only continue while the persons so exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

Section 11. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either of persons between forty-five and fifty years of age, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity require such details, and he may revoke such orders of details whenever he thinks proper: Provided, That the power herein granted to the President to make details and exemptions shall not be construed to authorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furnishing supplies of any kind to the Government by reason of said contract, unless the head or Secretary of the department making such contract shall certify that the personal services of such contractor are indispensable to the execution of the contract: Provided, further, That whenever any such contractor at all fail diligently and faithfully to proceed with the execution of such contract, the exemption or detail shall cease.

Section 12. That in appointing local boards of surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, the members composing the same shall be selected from the county or counties adjoining that in which they are required to make such examination.

New Publications.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE DIARY
OF A
Detective Police Officer.
BY "WATERS."
Price 50 Cents.

This is the second volume of the DETECTIVE SERIES which the publisher announces to issue. It is a collection of stories, all of which have strong interest, and some of them are extraordinary in their details, without being extravagant or improbable. An expert detective is called on to play a game of fence with men whose wits are sharpened by need, fear and practice; and the contests between skill and roguery in which he engages, are attractive to all ages and conditions of people. The selection here made from detective experience is an exceedingly good one; and serves not only to give the reader intense gratification, but conveys a clear idea of the annals of crime in a large city, without being repulsive or demoralizing.

Recently Published.

STRANGE STORIES OF A DETECTIVE; Or, CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.
Price 50 Cents.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann street, N. Y.

Also for sale by all Booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

Medicinal.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
OINTMENT.

All who have Friends or Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their Friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable Medicines and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden, usually arise from trouble or annoyance, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over-Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This Medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds, Either Occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, six or eight pills to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Prof. HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

☞ Dealers in my well-known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by Druggists everywhere.

Financial.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 15th, 1864.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at the office in the city of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS per share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, from the net earnings for the last six months, payable in money at the office of E. D. OTIS & CO., Chicago.

F. WILKINS, Sec'y.
Milwaukee, Feb. 25, 1864.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18th, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees, will be held at their Office on MONDAY, March 7th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

Lallemand's Specific.

USE
LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC.

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It will cure

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Hundreds have certified to this fact.

For sale by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

J. H. REED & CO., Agents for Chicago.

Educational.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. E. J. WILLIS

[illegible] … [illegible]

Dry Goods.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH.

We have in Store,

FOR SPRING TRADE

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Sheetings, Shirtings and Drills.
Stripes and Denims.
Prints,
F & M Cassimeres,
And Summer Stuffs,
Apron Checks,
Bleached Goods,
Delaines,
FRESH SPRING STYLE OF
Dress Goods.

Also, a Full Assortment of

WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

All of which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Having purchased our Stock previous to January, WE CAN AND WILL offer inducements to heavy, close buyers that cannot fail to please.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.

To Contractors

1000 ARTILLERY HORSES

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office up to 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, March 3d, '64, for

1,000 ARTILLERY HORSES

To be delivered at the Government Stables in this city, within thirty (30) days from date of contract.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARTILLERY HORSES.

[illegible] … [illegible]

These specifications will be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Successful bidders will be required to enter into written contract, with good and sufficient security, within three days from the time of award.

Two or more bids from the same parties will insure the rejection of all bids.

No bid will be considered for less than fifty horses.

Contractors will be required to furnish [illegible] … [illegible]

Payment made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as the undersigned may be in funds.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses."

Any other information will be promptly given on application to the undersigned personally, or by letter.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 22, 1864.

I wish to purchase immediately from two hundred and fifty (250) to five hundred (500)

ARTILLERY HORSES.

The horses must be bays, browns or blacks, fifteen and one-half (15½) hands high or upwards, sound, well broke, [illegible] … [illegible]

These horses will be rigidly inspected by the Inspector of the Cavalry Bureau, and none taken unless they comply with the above specifications, [illegible] … [illegible]

J. A. POTTER,
Capt. and Depot Quartermaster.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri), in St. Louis, till March 15th, 1864, for doing the Graduation and Masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, [illegible] … [illegible] in Jackson county, between the Little Blue and Independence. [illegible] … [illegible]

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to George R. Taylor, President, and marked "Proposals for Graduation and Masonry," [illegible] … [illegible]

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK,
Chf. Eng'r and Supt.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

[illegible] … [illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State) ……
(Date) ……

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ……, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz:

…… bushels of Corn, in sacks, at …… per bushel of 56 pounds.
…… bushels of Oats, in sacks, at …… per bushel of 32 pounds.
…… tons of baled Hay, at …… per ton of 2,000 pounds.
…… tons of baled Straw, at …… per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the …… day of ……, 186…, and to be completed on or before the …… day of ……, 186…, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant, ……

Brigadier General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ……, in the County of ……, and State of ……, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of …… be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated December 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said …… shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said …… and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: …… Given under our hands and seals this …… day of ……, 186….

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

Book Binders.

DEAN & SMEAL,
Blank Book Manufacturers
AND
BOOK BINDERS,

[illegible] … [illegible]

148 LAKE STREET, Up Stairs.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF
TALLOW, LARD, HAMS, PORK, BEEF,
AND
General Western Produce.

The undersigned [illegible] … [illegible]

PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF
AND
QUICK RETURNS MADE.

[illegible] … [illegible]

AMBROSE KINGSLAND & SONS,
[illegible] Water Street, N. Y. City.

Chicago Tribune.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

THE CITY.

SEATS FOR THE OPERATIC CONCERT.—The sale of reserved seats for Miss Magnusson's concert will commence at H. M. Higgins' music store this (Monday) morning, at 9 a. m.

ANNA E. DICKINSON.—This talented young lady will lecture in Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening, on "The Hour." The bare announcement will be sufficient to fill the house to overflowing.

PERSONAL.—The Government having made a requisition on John R. Selkirk, a detective of this city, well known to evil doers, he left on Friday evening for Memphis, where he will enter upon his duties as a government detective. His many friends wish him success in his new field of labor.

COLONEL MIHALOTZY WOUNDED.—Mrs. Mihalotzy, wife of Col. Mihalotzy, of the 24th Illinois Infantry, received a telegram on Saturday morning from Selma, Ala., stating that her husband was dangerously wounded, and requesting her immediate presence.

ARRIVAL OF VETERANS.—On Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock, 400 veterans, principally belonging to the 14th Wisconsin, in charge of Capt. Craig, arrived at the Soldiers' Rest, where they breakfasted, after which they took their departure for Cairo, where they will be transferred to their respective regiments.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM CAMP DOUGLAS.—On Friday night, one of the prisoners named John Cecil of Company K, 8th Kentucky cavalry, attempted to escape from Camp Douglas by climbing the fence surrounding the enclosure. He was discovered by a sentinel, who, when he refused to halt, shot and wounded him so severely that he died on Saturday. Of three others who joined Cecil in the hazardous undertaking, two were captured and one made good his escape.

ROBBING THE MAILS.—A youth of about thirteen years of age, named Smith Brown, was brought before Commissioner Hoyne on Saturday, on a charge of robbing the mails at Waukegan. It is charged that he entered the Postoffice there and took away about $13.45 in postage stamps and a lot of mail-bag keys. The case was continued till Tuesday. The boy is very respectably connected, and the affair is a sad blow to his parents.

BOUNTIES TO RECRUITS.—The War Fund Committee of Cook county has already paid out bounties to 3,196 recruits, which, with those paid exclusively by the city, will make about two thousand five hundred men credited to the county since the last call for 300,000. This is very good, but it still leaves a deficit of several hundred, and the days are few. Remember, the Government bounties cease on Tuesday. Those who wish to take the magnificent offers of the Government, have no time to loose; they must fall in at once.

LIND'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The winter term of this valuable institution terminates to-day, and according to rule, the diplomas awarded to successful students will be distributed at the public commencement, held in the hall of the college to-morrow evening. This institution, which is the medical department of Lind's University, is greatly appreciated by the profession generally, and its classes increase in numbers every term. Last quarter the number in attendance was 87, and of these 17 will receive diplomas to-morrow.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—On Friday evening, Wm. Vanblericom, an individual well known at justices offices, was charged before Justices Haase and Sturtevant with forging the signature of M. F. Kenyon in some papers he served upon a Mrs. Mary C. Matteson. The documents described Kenyon to be a recruiting officer in the city, but no such name is known. There is a woman of that name who has had business connections with the defendant, and it is supposed that he used her name in the manner described. For the purpose of securing the presence of one or two material witnesses for the prosecution, the case was continued, without being tried, until Saturday next—Vanblericom giving bail for his appearance.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAX FOR 1864.—Attention is called to the Assessor's notice, which will be found in another column. The income tax for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863; License, carriage, billiard table, and silver plate tax for the year ending April 30, 1865.

The income returns will be received this year much earlier than last, blanks having already been received. The Assessor will proceed at once to collect the returns. Payment of the same will not be demanded until the 30th day of June next.

All licenses expire on the 1st day of May next, and all persons intending to continue business after that period, will make application for renewal at once. Payment of license will not be required until after the first day of May.

THE FENIAN.—We have received the first number of the *Fenian and Irish National Fair Gazette*, a handsome spicy little sheet published by the Executive Committee of the Irish National Fair, for the purpose of more readily and fully communicating the details of the Fair to the thousands of its friends who are working for its success. From the *Fenian* we gather many interesting facts relative to the Fair. Michael Phelan, of New York, has contributed a handsome billiard table. Brady has given a series of his best pictures. Horace Greeley presented his check for $100. The Phenix regiment will contribute a marble bust of Gen. Corcoran. Gov. Miller, of Minnesota, and Speaker Colfax have both sent monied contributions.

From across the water everything looks encouraging, and the following contributions are noted: From Mrs. Joyce, Fermoy, an Irish bog oak harp; from "a whole Irishman," Fermoy, a moire antique gent's vest embroidered in green "forget me not;" from Nicholas Walsh, a Dublin artist, two lithographs of the McManus obsequies; from Mrs. Cook, Dublin, a '48 pike; from J. O'Toole, Dublin, four dozen box wood ornaments and Haverty's History of Ireland; from W. O. S. copy of correspondence in Dublin Castle; from Mrs. P. Mooney, Belfast, a beautiful painting representing the arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and a piece of the martyr's coffin, also an Irish sewed muslin handkerchief of Irish design and device, and an Irish cloth. Everybody is awake and at work, and the Fair will prove a splendid success. Get a copy of the Fenian at Sherlock's, read it and then get ready and go to the Fair. All communications relative to the Fair should be addressed to P. T. Sherlock, P. O. box 2155, or at 112 Dearborn street, the book store.

BURIAL OF THE LATE GEN. WYMAN.—The arrival of the remains of the late Brigadier General J. B. Wyman, and their burial in Rose Hill Cemetery, yesterday, was the occasion of an imposing pageant. At two o'clock, in the afternoon, the body, enclosed in a metallic coffin, and covered with the National flag, was placed in the parlors of the Tremont House, and the doors thrown open. The beautiful and impressive service for the dead of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Henry N. Bishop, D. D., of St. John's Church, after which the body was taken by the bearers and carried to the street below. As it reached the sidewalk, a battalion of Sharpshooters from Camp Douglas, drawn up in line before the Tremont House, brought their arms to a present, officers saluted, the colors dipped and the drums beat the solemn honors. After the coffin was placed in the hearse the soldiers wheeled into column of companies, and preceded by a platoon of policemen, extending from sidewalk to sidewalk, followed by the Light Guard Band, playing solemn dirges, escorted the body and attendant friends to the depot of the Milwaukee Railroad, where a train was in readiness to convey the whole to the beautiful city of the dead. It was an imposing and solemn affair.

THE HAPPY FAMILY IN COUNCIL.—The "Democratic" party, the harmonious, glorious "Democratic" party, is just now going through a course of medication at the hands of W. F. Storey, the copperhead doctor from Detroit. Storey tries to run the happy family. He secured the selection of Chicago for the meeting of the great copperhead convention, and not long ago issued a circular, asking certain of the initiated to meet him at Parlor No. One, Tremont House, to make arrangements therefor. In the TRIBUNE of the following day we gave the names of those who were present. This man Storey it seems called the meeting without consulting the "Democratic" Central Committee, and the President of the Invincible Club. Whereat that body and little Fuller were angry, and called a meeting on Friday night to show that they could run the machine without his help. He should not monopolize the National Convention, not he. For many fat crumbs were lying around loose, which, in case of success, might be at the disposal of the "Democratic Central Committee," for them to omit the opportunity the occasion afforded to make a little sheet iron thunder.

Chase—he who aspires to be Police Commissioner—was disposed to kick up a row, and moved the appointment of a Committee to make arrangements for the approaching National Convention. Storey had done the same thing two weeks before, but he did not propose to recognize his authority. No man or set of men were competent to rule the Democratic party in the city of Chicago. He was down on the one man power, if ever Wilbur F. Storey was that one man, and proposed to have a shake in himself. There was another sore head present, J. B. Vaughn, who said that little Fuller had co-operated with Storey in that call, which brought the little man to his feet in an instant.—Fuller said that Storey was sound on the goose, and had intended no disrespect to the "Democratic Central Committee." He had invited twenty or thirty men, all the *Democrats he could think of*, and it was not his fault if the "Democratic Central Committee" was left out in the cold.

Fuller related an anecdote, which was listened to with great gusto by the "Democratic Central Committee." It was that when he entered the secret meeting at Parlor Number One, two bottles of whisky entered also. He did not remember whether his arrival had anything to do with their coming.

Dr. Hahn said Storey published in his paper, that the *Democratic party* had held a meeting at Parlor Number One, which was untrue. He claimed to be an humble member of that party, and he was not invited.

John Garrick thought that Storey had not done the clean thing. He might have published a few lines in the *Times* making the announcement, and the meeting would not be troubled with a surplusage of Democrats.

Mr. Hahn said if Storey had received his authority from the National Central Committee, for one he would like to know it.

Things were getting serious, and the Chairman, Mr. Tuley, threw oil on the troubled waters, by announcing that Storey was a stranger and did not know the Democratic Central Committee, and the more prominent members of the Democratic party. He thought the best plan was to let the matter drop. Mr. Vaughn moved to postpone Chase's motion indefinitely, and Chase, actuated by a desire for harmony, withdrew it. Dr. Hahn was not so easily pacified, but after a little the happy family adjourned to the nearest grocery and drank success to the National Democratic Convention, Wilbur F. Storey and the Democratic Central Committee.

THE BLACK MAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Frederick Douglass at Bryan Hall.

LECTURE IN AID OF THE "LADIES' FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY."

Notwithstanding the disagreeable change in the weather Bryan Hall was comfortably filled yesterday afternoon by an enthusiastic audience, drawn thither to hear the second lecture of the eloquent champion of his own oppressed race—Fred. Douglass. The lecture being for the benefit of the Ladies' Freedmen's Aid Society—a philanthropic association, doubtless drew a good many people, who would not otherwise have gone. The lecture was a fine effort, and was listened to with deep attention, and frequently called forth loud and enthusiastic applause. Mr. Douglass was introduced to the audience by Rev. Robert Collyer, after a short and impressive prayer by that gentleman.

Mr. Douglass then commenced his lecture by referring to the instability of all human institutions, whose greatest permanence is only obtained when they nearest approach justice and truth, which are eternal. Nothing could better illustrate the uncertainties of worldly institutions than the present state of our Republic. But as yesterday it sat as a queen, the wonder of the world; knowing no sorrow. But to-day she trembles under blows administered by her own children. Hostile armies, composed of men speaking the same language, are arrayed against each other, and where before all seemed security, now appears uncertainty and war. This present condition is the result of our antecedents; although we had been frequently told that there was a blind Sampson in the land, who would shake its pillars to the very foundation, no notice was taken of it. Statesmen said that because our country was prosperous with slavery, and continued to be prosperous, slavery would not perish. But they were mistaken. All the teachings of the hour assert that only righteousness exalteth a nation, and there is no repose for us unless by some saving justice to those who have been oppressed these many years. There can be no permanent peace for this country, unless all the rights of the negro are given him. It is the negro's boast that he belongs to a class which is truly loyal to the government; and although it is said they are very ignorant, they don't copy treason. The negro loves this country for what it is not for what it has been. His behavior in the war is creditable to him; he has been tried and not found wanting. The negro should now obtain from the government that justice which has been so long denied him; he don't want any colonization in Texas or elsewhere; he will stay here whether for better or worse depends upon the people. The visit paid by the speaker to the President was humorously described, and that portion of it relative to the crowds of patriots, waiting to serve the country without interfering with their personal interests, brought down the house in long continued applause. He paid a graceful compliment to Abraham Lincoln for his kind reception, and characterized him as one of the men of the age, and somewhat ahead of the people. The prejudice entertained by the majority of the people against the negro, was well described. The lower down in society, the more bitter the hostility against the negro. But a change is coming over us. We are going to make a new start this time under a blaze of moral right developed through the long suffering of an oppressed race. On all grounds of justice, the negro ought to be admitted to all the privileges of citizenship and the ballot box. There is no clearer principle than that the man who fights for his country ought to have a voice in the making of its laws. The doctrine of equality has long been admitted in theory, but denied in practice. In the days of Washington and Adams negroes were allowed to vote; they were in the army and navy; but John C. Calhoun saw that they were a growing power, and then hatched a bill taking away all their rights, and at the same time making a starting point for the destruction of the Union. The abolition of slavery, and the granting the negro the privileges which justice demands, will place the nation on so firm a footing that there never can be a rebellion, but if on the other hand there is any wrong existing against the negro, the country will be sure to suffer in the long run.

ILLINOIS STREET UNION MISSION.

Removal of North Market Hall Mission to a New Location—History of the Work—Dedicatory Exercises.

Among all the agencies whereby humanity is reformed and elevated, there is none which has accomplished greater good than the Sunday School. The character is formed in childhood and very rarely indeed is the heart or the mind changed in maturer years. In the days of our forefathers the efforts of the minister of the evangel were chiefly directed towards the reformation of the adult, while the men and women of the future were but little cared for. Now, happily for humanity, the idea has changed. The work of laboring for and with the mature being is not left undone, but the soil is sought to be prepared in earlier years ere vice has stamped its impress deeply on the moral nature of the subject. The wisdom of Solomon's advice is appreciated—"Train up a child in the way he should go." This is the distinctive feature of present day christianity, and to it is mainly attributable the increased power and usefulness of the church, and enlightenment of its members.

The Sabbath School has thus become an important—nay an indispensable—adjunct to the church and did the effort stop here it might be thought that the labor was largely influenced by the selfish motive of a desire to build up the church simply for the sake of increasing its influence. But Christian educational philanthropy takes a much wider scope. Mission schools are established where churches are not, though the first will eventuate in the other if rightly conducted. Men whose hearts are touched by the moral poverty of the outcasts who live where the ordinary Gospel sound does not reach them, have gone forth among them bearing the precious seed of eternal truth, and have often been blessed in the realization of the promise—have returned with rejoicing bringing precious fruit with them. This is eminently the case with the North Market Hall Mission School. The following sketch of the history of this work is principally made up from the report of the Superintendent, J. V. Farwell:

Five years ago, D. L. Moody determined to commence a Union Sunday School in the North Market hall, and the first Sunday succeeded in gathering together some sixty children, principally from the saloons of the immediate neighborhood, whose demeanor and appearance was anything but encouraging. The order was maintained in the preliminary drill before it was considered advisable to introduce books or establish a regular order of exercises. The average attendance of the past year was about two hundred, and the interest gradually increased. The third year there were 1,200 names on the register, with an average attendance of 450. During the past year the average attendance has been, scholars 437, teachers 43. The number of conversions during the year has been 25, and previously more than 70 were added to the various churches, principally in this city. Since the war commenced 75 persons have gone from the school to enlist in the army of the Union. Others have gone out as missionaries to other places and have founded schools.

A little less than twelve months ago the friends of the school determined on making an effort to erect a building and endeavor to extend the influence of the school to parents as well as children; building a free church for the poor of the North Division, to be held in trust by the Young Men's Christian Association. A little over $12,000 was speedily raised, a lot secured on the south side of Illinois street, just east of Wells street, and a handsome building erected, 50 by 100 feet, with galleries, giving room sufficient to accommodate fifteen hundred persons. It is just completed, and was formally opened yesterday.

The building is of brick, and is beautifully arranged inside. The seats are all made with railroad backs, so as to be available for doubling for classes, and for the ordinary use of the sanctuary. About one-third of the northern end is cut off by sliding pannels both on the ground floor and in the gallery, and may thus be used to separate class rooms, or thrown open to a large congregation engaged in devotional exercises. The walls are tastefully decorated with inscriptions—Bible mottoes, and a twelve stop harmonium furnishes all the music needed.

The dedicatory exercises were held yesterday afternoon, the building being completely filled by children, parents and friends. The platform was occupied by several ministers of the gospel of different denominations, and by other gentlemen who have largely contributed towards the building fund; among these we noticed Hon. Mark Skinner, J. V. Farwell and G. Hammond.

The exercises were opened with singing, after which prayer was offered by Rev. N. D. Williamson, pastor of the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church.

The report of the Mission School from the time of its commencement, five years ago, to the present time, was then read by the Superintendent, J. V. Farwell.

Short addresses to the children were made by Rev. L. Charpiot, of Connecticut; Rev. W. W. Harsha, pastor of the South Presbyterian Church; Rev. Robert Laird Collier, pastor of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, and H. F. Jacobs, President of the Young Men's Christian Association. The exercises were agreeably closed by the singing of a duett between two *petites* who certainly could not be more than five years old; they are members of the infant class.

It was announced that a debt of about $7,000 remained on the building, and a collection was taken up for its liquidation. The amount was not announced, but it is understood that one or two gentlemen pledged themselves to see the place free from debt. The "Illinois Street Union Mission" is established; another permanent agent for good, the value of which can scarcely be estimated.

Mission services will be held for one hour each evening during the ensuing month. The service of this evening will be conducted by a gentleman from Peoria.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Ansgarius Church Case—The Baltimore Cattle Case—Taxation of Fees.

Record of Cases in the Different Law Courts—The Police Tribunal.

The case of N. B. Lobery et al. vs. J. M. Schonbeck et al. was argued on Friday before Hon. J. M. Wilson in the Superior Court. The trial of this case involves the legal right of Rev. E. B. Tuttle to continue as rector of the church of St. Ansgarius and of the old trustees of the church to continue in possession of the property. It will be remembered that at the last annual meeting there was a division in the church, a new set of trustees being elected by the dissentants, and threats were made by them in the month of November last, that they would take sole possession of the church and church property on the ensuing Sunday. To prevent this, the rector and old trustees prayed for an injunction, and the parties were restrained till the case should be argued. The arguments on both sides were voluminous and exhaustive. The case was not closed at a late hour.

Bates & Towsley for plaintiff, and Walker & Dexter for defendants.

A QUESTION OF FEES.—A case was decided in the Cook County Court on Friday, by Judge Bradwell, which, though in itself small, is of great interest in its bearings on future actions in that court. A motion was made by E. F. Colby as administrator to vote the costs on a fee bill rendered by the Clerk of the Court. Judge Bradwell ordered the reduction of the fees from $15.10 to $9.5, and insisted that in future the Clerk shall confine his charges for fees to the strict letter of the statute. The following appears to be the state of the case:

The fees charged were in accordance with the scale in use during the last ten years; the present Clerk charging no more than his predecessors in office. For the great majority of items the statutes provide fees, but not in all, and the custom has been where these are omitted, to take at the same rate for a given service as is allowed in other courts. This practice is now estopped, the following extract from the decision being authoritative in the matter:

Costs are not given by the common law, but depend entirely upon the statutes, and are not to be increased or diminished at the discretion of the Court. The officer taxing costs should always show the authority of the law to exact its payment by the citizen. I am of the opinion that when the Clerk took the office, he entered into a contract with the people to do the duties of the office for the fees provided by the statue; and when he has done an official service, he must look to the statute to find the sum he is to receive for that service. In support of this principle I refer to the following authorities: Spencer, 113; Simpson vs. State of Georgia, 3 Geo. 101; State vs. Williams, 20 Eng. Com. Law and Equity, 334; 7 S. L. R., 467; 5 Smeed, 67; 2 Smeed, 160.

PROPERTY TITLES.—In the Superior Court a case has been on trial before Judge Gary, since Tuesday last, which, though it involves no legal point of any particular interest to the profession, may prove interesting to holders of property in the city. An action was brought by Thomas P. Wight vs. Wallbaum *et al.*, tenants of Ogden and Robbins, for the possession of the plaintiff's share of 230 acres of land, lying on both sides of the North Branch of the Chicago River, where Ogden's canal and several brick yards now are. In December, 1868, this property was sold at an administrator's sale, and on the 24th of June following, was subsequently sold on an execution against John F. Wight, deceased, the judgment having been rendered in his lifetime. J. Y. Scammon, the plaintiff's attorney in the execution, bid off the property at both sales, in behalf of his client. He subsequently conveyed the property to Wm. B. Ogden and Allen Robbins. The plaintiff in this case—a son of the late John F. Wight, claims that the Sheriff's and administrator's deeds to Scammon were irregular and illegal, and conveyed no title to the property, as against the plaintiff and the other heirs of the said John F. Wight, and that therefore Ogden and Robbins have acquired no title, and the plaintiff sues to recover possession of his share of the property. It is also understood that the other heirs of John F. Wight have also instituted proceedings to recover the residue of the tract. The jury being unable to agree, the verdict of the majority—for the defendant—was accepted by the counsel on both sides.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—The injunction against raising this hall to grade was virtually dissolved by a decision of Judge Williams in the Circuit Court on Saturday; the Court refusing to issue attachment against Wesley Munger applied for by Lazarus Silverman.

Plaintiff's attorneys Smith & Borden. Defendant's attorneys Kales & Williams and McCagg & Fuller.

NO PARTNERSHIP.—The case of Hood & Gordon vs. J. J. Bankard et. al., was concluded in the Circuit Court of Cook county on Saturday. The case turned on a transaction in cattle. Some time in June last Bankard took a contract from the Government to supply a certain quantity of cattle—about 4,000 head—and made a sub-contract with Gordon, in his own name, for 2,000 head, to be supplied to him at Baltimore, at $6.60 per hundred. Gordon had supplied nine hundred and eighty-one head when the raids into Maryland rendered it unsafe to proceed, and the Government extended the time two or three weeks to Bankard, who, however, gave no such extension to the sub-contractor. Gordon claimed the benefit of the extra time, and within these limits tendered the balance of 1,019 cattle, which were not received, and were subsequently sold at a loss of $13 each from the contract price. Some time afterwards Gordon found that Mr. A. F. Fawcett, of Baltimore, who had also a contract with the Government, had deposited $20,000 with a banker in Chicago, and attached it to cover the loss, on the ground that he was a partner of Bankard and a Mr. Bostable, who did business under the firm and name of J. J. Bankard & Co. The defence contended that no such partnership existed. The

FORTY SECOND ILLINOIS REGIMENT

Arrival in Chicago—Re-Enlisted for the War—History of the Corps.

This gallant and celebrated regiment arrived in Chicago about 12 o'clock Saturday night home from the war. Although the hour of their arrival was such a late one, the ladies with their usual patriotism were waiting to receive them, having prepared at the Soldiers Rest a sumptuous repast, to which the veterans did full justice. The men were welcomed in a short but appropriate speech by Capt. Stevenson, late commanding officer of company D in the regiment.

This regiment is essentially a Chicago one, being organized in this city at Camp Douglas, about the middle of August, 1861. It was mustered into the service September 17th, and on the 20th of the same month left for Jefferson City, Missouri, via St. Louis and Springfield, with the following roster:

ORIGINAL ROSTER.

Colonel—W. A. Webb.
Lieutenant Colonel—David Stuart.
Major—G. W. Roberts.
Adjutant—E. H. Brown.
Chaplain—G. L. Stull.
Surgeon—Edwin Powell.
First Assistant Surgeon—E. A. F. Roler.
Second Assistant Surgeon—O. P. F. Ravenot.
Quartermaster—E. D. Swartout.
Company A—Captain, Chas. Northrop; First Lieutenant, H. W. Way; Second Lieutenant, E. S. Church.
Company B—Captain, Geo. Vardance; First Lieutenant, A. F. Stevenson; Second Lieutenant, Julius Lettman.
Company C—Captain, N. H. Walworth; First Lieutenant, Jas. Lighton; Second Lieutenant, N. P. Ferguson.
Company D—Captain, B. P. Clark; First Lieutenant, Robert Ranny; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Richards.
Company E—Captain, D. W. Norton; First Lieutenant, W. R. Townsend; Second Lieutenant, N. B. Du Foe.
Company F—Captain, C. C. Phillips; First Lieutenant, W. D. Williams; Second Lieutenant, A. H. Granger.
Company G—Captain W. H. Boomer; First Lieutenant, J. N. Gettman; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Scott.
Company H—Captain, J. H. Henstein; First Lieutenant, G. T. Curtis; Second Lieutenant A. J. H. Brower.
Company I—Captain, E. D. Swain; First Lieutenant, W. P. Andrews; Second Lieutenant, O. Lovell.
Company K—Captain, J. D. Butts; First Lieutenant, J. W. Foster; Second Lieutenant, G. L. Barnes.

About the 29th of March the regiment left Jefferson City, being ordered to the attack of Island No. 10. It was at this island, on the first of April, 1862, that the gallant and memorable feat of Col. Roberts was effected. With 50 men from Company A he landed on the island in the teeth of the enemy's battery and spiked their guns. At the conclusion of the celebrated capture, the regiment went down the river to Fort Pillow, where it arrived April 11th, and from their retired to Cairo and on to Pittsburg Landing, which place was reached immediately after the battle. May 3d found the regiment at Farmington, where for a few days they were engaged in skirmishing until the 8th, when it was ordered to Corinth. On the 9th the boys participated in the battle of Farmington, at which town they established a camp.

Towards the end of May the regiment passed on to within four miles of Corinth, where it entrenched to support a battery, then advancing as advanced skirmishers to Corinth, where they followed the rebels to forty miles south of Boonville. The boys were on active duty—sometimes skirmishing, sometimes on outpost duty—until the end of the year. On December 30th, at the celebrated battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro—Colonel Roberts was killed—dying as a soldier and a patriot on the battle-field; his memory is a bright one and will long be held affectionately by a grateful people. After this engagement the regiment was engaged chiefly in skirmishing, driving parties of rebels before them, wherever they appeared—until the never to be forgotten battle of Chicamauga, where the brave 42d left once more its mark with the chivalry.

After being present at the memorable engagement which occurred toward the latter end of the year '63, the 42d left for Knoxville, skirmishing the whole way. On the 1st of January, 1864, the the regiment, or at least the shattered portion that remained of it, re-enlisted almost to a man. On the 15th they left for Danridge, Tenn., and thence to Chattanooga, where they were mustered out of service under the old roll, and in again as veteran recruits. On the 25th of February they reached Louisville on their *route* home, at which place they were paid. On Friday morning last the regiment left Louisville, arriving in Chicago on Saturday evening by the Cincinnati Air Line Railroad.

Annexed is the present Roster.

PRESENT ROSTER.

Colonel—N. A. Walworth.
Lieut. Colonel—E. D. Swain.
Major—D. W. Norton.
Adjutant—W. R. Hipsley.
Chaplain—D. L. Stull.
Quartermaster—N. Stowe.
Surgeon—Z. P. Hanson.
First Asst. Surgeon—A. J. Mills.
Sergeant Major—C Carlton.
Quartermaster Sergeant—T. Voller.
Commissary Sergeant—A. C. Cleveland.
Company A—Captain, F. A. Atwater; First Lieutenant, J. D. Macfadden.
Company B—Captain, vacant; First Lieutenant, C. W. Jackson; Second Lieutenant, G. A. Parshall.
Company C—Captain, vacant; First Lieutenant, A. Powell; Second Lieutenant, E. M. Seutter.
Company D—Captain, J. W. Richards; First Lieutenant, —— Bryant; Second Lieutenant, B. F. Grey.
Company E—Captain, W. R. Tonsem; First Lieutenant, E. Hurson.
Company F—Captain vacant; Second Lieutenant, C. Leaver.
Company G—Captain W. H. Boomer; Second Lieutenant, F. S. Loomis.
Company H—Captain, W. P. Andrews; Second Lieutenant, J. T. Reynolds.
Company I—Captain, vacant; First Lieutenant, O. Lovell; Second Lieutent, H. K. Wellcott.
Company K—Captain, J. W. Foster; First Lieutenant, J. N. MacClenman; Second Lieutenant, J. Hudson.

Of the hundreds of regiments that have taken up arms to quell the rebellion, none have been more serviceable than the gallant 42d Illinois.—Three years ago it left our city 1,030 strong. Now they return from the war path, the boys only number 296, less than a quarter of their original strength. Several of the officers are absent, some being killed, others prisoners. Captain J. W. Foster, Co. K, First Lieutenant, A. Powell, Co. C, and First Lieutenant Bryant, are inmates of Libby Prison, Richmond. Captain W. P. Andrews, Co. H, is incapacitated from wounds received at Mission Ridge, and Captain W. H. Boomer, Co. G, did not re-enlist. At the expiration of the thirty days furlough, the regiment will rendezvous in this city to be filled by enlistments to its full compliment, when once more it will proceed on its patriotic course. Those who wish to join a really celebrated regiment, cannot do better than to enter the ranks of "our 42d."

HONORABLE MENTION.—Major General Pleasonton thus speaks in his official report of the gallantry of the late lamented Brigadier General Elon Farnsworth, who was killed at Gettysburg while leading a brigade under General Kilpatrick:

"It was in one of these brilliant engagements that the noble and gallant Farnsworth fell heroically leading a charge of his brigade against the rebel infantry. Gifted with a quick perception and a correct judgment, remarkable for his daring and coolness, his comprehensive grasp of the situation on the field of battle, and the rapidity of his actions, had already distinguished General Farnsworth among his comrades in arms. In his death was closed a career that must have won the highest honors of his profession."

THE FOURTEENTH WISCONSIN.—On Saturday noon 291 men, about one-half new recruits, belonging to the 14th Wisconsin Infantry, arrived from Madison at the Soldiers' Rest, where they paid their respects to a bounteous dinner prepared by the ladies. This regiment passed through this city about the middle of last month, at which time its roster appeared in these columns. Since then the regiment has been recruited some 400 men, who after being paid will join the main body in a week or two. The boys go to Vicksburg, the theatre of their former exploits.

THE DOWNEY DROWNING CASE.

Conclusion of the Inquest—The Two Watchmen Committed for Trial.

The inquest on the body of Morris Downey, who was found floating in the river at the foot of La Salle street last Thursday morning, was continued at North Market Hall on Friday afternoon.

Nicholas Crogan and Thomas Callahan, night-watchmen at the P. & Ft. W. R. R. freight depot, testified that a man came into that enclosure at 11 o'clock on the night of the 8th of December, and that they ordered him away. He walked off, and returned three times—the last time he went towards the Madison street bridge, and they heard a splash as if he had fallen into the water. They could not describe the man, nor tell anything of the clothing he wore. It was very dark, they said, and they had no light.

Mrs. H. Payne, testified that she went to the depot with her brother some time after Downey was missed, and conversed with Callahan about the man who had fallen into the water. He was at first rough in manner and would tell them nothing, but afterwards gave them so complete a description of the man that they knew him to be Downey, and ceased to search for him. Mrs. Payne's brother corroborated her statement.

Callahan was recalled, and denied in toto all that Mrs. Payne had stated.

At this point the inquest was adjourned till 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when the jury reassembled.

The Coroner stated that a *post mortem* examination of the deceased had been held, but that no marks had been found on the body to indicate that Downey had been violently injured before death.

Officer Simmons, who is stationed at the P. & F. W. depot, testified that Callahan called for him one night in December, he could not tell the day of the month, to go to the freight depot and arrest a man who was prowling about there. He said he was afraid the man might have a knife, or some other weapon—that he had tried to push the man away and had been hit by him, and that they had had a difficulty. Callahan had a lamp and a stout cane, and remarked that the man was tall and wiry, and had a white overcoat on. They went to the depot, and were told that the man had fallen into the water. They went to look, but found no traces of him.

Callahan was recalled. He said he didn't recollect having either light or cane, but admitted that he had words and a difficulty with the man, and otherwise betrayed the falsity of his testimony.

The foreman of the jury here said in a sharp tone, "Callahan, you had a stick in your hand that night—I want you to tell me how many times you struck Downey on the head with it."

Callahan started as if he had received a sudden blow, his cap dropped from his hand, he seemed to lose his strength, and in stooping down to pick up the cap, he trembled from head to foot, and with difficulty kept from falling.

Mrs. Downey, who was present, fainted away. She was taken to a window, and was soon brought to life. It was a thrilling scene.

Two other witnesses were called, who in substance testified that they were near the depot on the night in question, and heard a splash in the river, as if a man who had fallen in and was struggling. They agreed too in stating that Callahan ran up to them and said that a man had fallen into the river.

The Jury then retired, and after about half an hour's consultation, returned with the verdict that Morris Downey came to his death about 11 o'clock p. m., on the 8th day of December, 1863, in the Chicago River, north of Madison street bridge, by drowning, after having received blows at the hands of Thomas Callahan and Nicholas Crogan, and falling in consequence thereof into the river. The Coroner ordered Callahan and Crogan to be taken into custody, and they were soon safely lodged in the jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FORGERY OF RECRUITING CERTIFICATES.—A few days ago a soldier named Charles Lake went to the banking house of Greenebaum Bros., and offered a number of Government certificates, purporting to be signed by one Captain Wilcox, being the fifteen and twenty-five dollar premiums given by the Government to persons bringing an accepted recruit. The bankers considering them a good investment, at the discount offered, purchased a number, for which they paid one hundred and twenty-four dollars. It was subsequently ascertained that they were spurious. Complaint was made, a warrant was issued, and Lake was arrested. He stated that he had purchased them from one Hiram W. Cady, who had been a Lieutenant in the army. A warrant was consequently issued for Cady, who was arrested, and some twelve or fifteen of the "vouchers" were found concealed in his boots. Some circumstances leaked out, which indicate that these documents had been filled out in the office of one Thomas H. Keefe, formerly on the detective staff, and now in charge of the Soldiers' Rest. He was consequently arrested. The three dealers in the "queer" were brought before Commissioner Hoyne on Saturday, when the case was postponed until Tuesday morning next—Cady being held in bail to the amount of $2,500 and Keefe and Lake in $1,000 each. If guilty it is to be hoped that these "bounty brokers" will get their deserts; it is a most despicable business.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—Friday evening just as the St. Louis cars were starting from the depot of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the officer in attendance observed a young man whose movements were to him suspicious. He was charged by the object of his suspicions, with "watching" him. An evasive answer was given, but the scrutiny was continued. Shortly after, the young man approached, and said: "It's no use, I was drunk when I did it, and I may as well make a clean breast of it." The officer humored him, and he acknowledged that he was a clerk in the house of Messrs. Young & Springer, of Cincinnati, and that after having stolen $500 from his employers, he took the first train for Chicago. He had disposed of $100, and gave the officer $333 which he said was all of the amount remaining. He submitted to arrest and was taken to the Central Station, where he made a full confession.

Superintendent Bradley telegraphed to the Chief of Police, Cincinnati, who ascertained that the firm had not yet discovered its loss, and it was not until inquiries at the Express office revealed the fact that the package had been receipted for, that the firm knew anything about it. The absconding porter will be sent to Cincinnati tomorrow night, with the two notes and $333 of the money, that being the amount found upon him.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS IN COUNCIL.—The increase in the rates of living has induced very many of the trades to form associations whose main object, besides the incidental one of giving aid to the poorer members of the craft in times of distress or sickness, is to establish a satisfactory rate of remuneration for their services. The coopers took the initiative in this movement in Chicago, and other trades and occupations have followed.

On Saturday night the journeymen bakers met in council at the rooms of the Fenian Brotherhood, on the corner of Wells and Randolph streets. Henry Pike was chosen chairman, and Philip Dunn, Sec'y. After the election, permanent officers of the organization, in the persons of Joseph Weitz, President, Henry Pike, Vice President, and Philip Dunn, Secretary, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and report at the meeting to be held on Saturday evening, March 12th. A series of resolutions were adopted, pledging the journeymen Bakers to join in the adoption of a plan to obtain redress for the grievances under which they labor, and in securing a remedy for the same. After the selection of a committee to secure hall for the next meeting, the meeting adjourned.

MUSICAL.—We have received a song and chorus entitled "All hail to Ulysses," in honor of Gen. Grant, composed by Charles and J. B. Haynes and published by Root & Cady. This song is the joint production of two blind brothers who are entirely dependent upon their musical talents for support. Apart from this fact the excellence of the music should command for it a wide sale. The melody is very pretty and the harmony of the chorus of unusual excellence. The song may be obtained of the publishers at No. 115 South Clark street. The brothers also give lessons upon the melodeon and piano forte. We cordially commend them to the public as eminently worthy of patronage.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchel commences the third week of her engagement in the new drama, written expressly for her, of "The Pearl of Savoy; or, A Mother's Prayer." This drama will be performed until further notice.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The bill for this week is very attractive, and will be sure to draw a full house.

MUSEUM.—Little Gen. Greene, the infinitesimal Miss Amor and the Invisible Lady are drawing crowded houses every day and evening at Col. Wood's Museum, which has got to be one of the most popular places of amusement in the city.

CIRCUS.—The Circus troupe will do their best to entertain visitors during the present week. Give them a call.

VARIETIES.—Kathleen O'Neil and Dick Sands are drawing full houses at the Varieties.

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.—Ibach and Schick's grand masquerade, which comes off to-night at Bryan Hall, promises to be the biggest thing of the season. All the merry masqueraders have been rejuvenating their "ole clo'" for this occasion. Columbines, Harlequins, Clowns, Counts, Dukes and everybody else who generally attend these festive gatherings will be present in full dress. None will be admitted to the body of the hall without a mask, so all who desire to see the "hugest ball of the season" must provide themselves with the masks and then they can have it "domino."

LOCAL MATTERS.

A Few Facts Concerning the Piano Trade and Reed's Temple of Music.

The other day a military man with a service stripe, and a little the worse for still more recent service of a different stripe, set out to find the United States Quartermaster's office, once and for a long time in McCormick's marble building, on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. His first essay was made on the Dearborn street front. He entered the store—found his way back to the depth through serried lines of monitor organs and pianos. "Is this the United States Quartermaster's office?" He was politely shown his error. Out he went—passed round the corner into a Randolph street store—back to the desk—down the lines of pianos—same programme as before. Out again, and he tried the next store—more pianos—down to the desk again—same inquiry. "Look here, sir," said the cashier, "this is the third time you have asked that question." Military man was struck aback. "Well, I'll be blowed if you don't look like the same fellow. Dern my buttons if I didn't begin to believe that every cussed store in Chicago had turned into a piano shop."

The proprietors of the triple store and the regiments of pianos, enjoyed a quiet laugh at the expense of the man in blue. Others beside him have been surprised at the extent of Mr. Reed's premises and the number of pianos he offers to the trade. His principle is to select directly from manufacturers' stock, choosing only the best makers of New York and Boston, offering patrons their choice in a wide range of some half a score of different makers, and in several styles of each, so that every purse and taste may be met by an instrument rang ing from a Chickering Grand at $1,000, to a substantial seven octave at $200.

It is this feature that renders Mr. Reed's establishment notable in its class as compared with those of any other city. The secret of Mr. Reed's success is that he is an old piano manufacturer, and knows his instrument. He is a man of sagacity, and he knows what the people want. He is possessed of nerve, capital and pluck, and could and anticipates the demand.

He is the man, said by the Boston *Traveler* to have given the largest order for piano-fortes ever given in the United States—one hundred and fifty-seven in number. That was in 1859. We hear of him again later. It was a contract made between him and one house for twelve per week for one year, and others of his stamp in New York that caused the workmen to strike for higher wages, in view of their employers necessities—a strike that spread throughout the city, raised piano prices, and left him a snug profit when selling at prices many could hardly buy at. But another item. He buys for cash; and cash in conjunction with large purchases everybody knows is the best argument to induce a man to give a dollar's worth for fifty cents. Another item and we finish. Pennies alone make a fortune—if you have enough of them. Mr. Reed labors not for Chicago city trade alone, but the entire West. His pianos are scattered up and down the State, through Michigan and Indiana, in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, with a sprinkling of Missouri, Kansas and the Territories. If his profits are small on each instrument, remember the number, and be convinced the *aggregate* is respectable. To make the burden light, by dividing it among many, secures the customer and pays too. Wise policy, Mr. Reed.

Steam Heating Apparatus.—It is no longer a matter of doubt as to the most healthful and economical mode of heating large buildings—steam is daily growing in public favor for public schools, depot buildings, &c., and the low-pressure apparatus is fast taking the place of the high-pressure, at first used. The advantages over the high-pressure, possessed by the more recently improved low pressure are that the works throughout are simplified, a skillful engineer is not required, the largest buildings are heated by the use of from two to three pounds of steam during even the coldest weather. Consequently the danger from explosion is almost entirely removed. The heat can be regulated in any one room in the building, and the amount of fuel consumed is regulated by an automatic regulator, which relieves the engineer very much in taking care of the boiler. Besides, the old-fashioned high-pressure apparatus require a steam pump for filling the boiler, while the modern improved low-pressure boilers are fed by a pipe from the hydrant. A very complete apparatus, constructed by R. T. Crane & Bro., 102, 104 and 106 West Lake street, and can be seen in operation at the Galena Railroad depot, or at Bowen Brothers' new stores. They give entire satisfaction, comfortably heating those large buildings during the most intensely cold weather, with but two to three pounds of steam. Their steam coil radiators for heating PRIVATE DWELLINGS has been in use now two years, and in every case has given entire satisfaction. Messrs. Crane Bros. have over an hundred of these in operation in the best houses in the city, and they have now contracts for placing them in a large number of our first class buildings now in course of erection. We do not hesitate to pronounce these radiators the best in use, and advise parties who purpose heating their dwellings with anything except ordinary stoves, to investigate the claims of Crane's patent steam Coil Radiator.

Sanitary Supplies Received.

HEADQUARTERS 19th ILL., INFANTRY,
CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 14th, 1864.

EDITORS, TRIBUNE: I wish to acknowledge through your columns, the receipt of several boxes of eatables from Mrs. J. R. Scott and other lady friends, for distribution among the officers and men of the regiment.

Many of the luxuries thus received are not to be had here at any price, and the whole formed a very welcome addition to our camp fare, but were far more welcome from the *substantial* proof they afforded, that although "away down south in Dixie" we are not entirely forgotten by our Chicago friends. Very respectfully your obd't servant,

V. BRADFORD BELL,
2d Lieut. and Acting Adjt. 19th Ill. Infantry.

Miss Anna E. Dickenson.—This remarkable woman is announced for one lecture before the Young Men's Association in Metropolitan Hall, on this, Monday, evening. She will deliver her great lecture on "The Hour," which created such an excitement on its first delivery in the hall of the House of Representatives last month before the President and Congress. The sale of reserved seats has been immense, and there remain but a few unsold. They can be secured at Geo. R. Chittenden's, 106 Lake street.

Change of Freight Agents.—H. C. Wicker, Esq., formerly Freight Agent of the Milwaukee Road in this city, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad line, in place of R. P. Tansey, who has resigned to engage in the Commission, Forwarding and Transportation business in connection with the road at St. Louis. Shippers and patrons of this popular line will find Mr. Wicker an energetic and obliging Agent.

Burning of Aurora Machine Shop.—The loss of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, from the destruction by fire of their machine shop and contents, at Aurora, was seventy-three thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars, which was fully covered by insurance in Boston and New York offices. The necessary proofs of loss were completed on the 10th inst, and the underwriters have paid the amount of their loss to the road.

The Company are building a larger machine shop of stone, to be but one story high, and better adapted to the demands of their business than the premises destroyed.

Personal.—The many friends of Surgeon Ellinwood, of the army of the Cumberland, will be glad to know that he is in town, on a short furlough. The doctor is one of the hard-working officers of the army, and well entitled to this brief respite from labor.

Masonic.—There will be a Special Convention of Lafayette Chapter No. 2 R. A. M., at Masonic Temple, this evening (Monday) at 7½ o'clock.
Work on M. M. degree.
It ROBT. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Warner Hall, U. L. A.—A. Sleeper, Esq., will address the Council and its friends on Monday evening. Other speakers expected, and good singing.

Empire of Woman.—Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., of this city, lectured on "The Empire of Woman," at Quincy, Ill., on Wednesday evening last, for the benefit of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan.

Personal.—Gen. Julius White and Adjutant General Fuller arrived at the Tremont House on Saturday.

Examination of Female Teachers.—There will be an examination of female teachers at the office of the Board of Education, No. 76 La Salle street, on Friday, March 4th, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

Good Templar Festival.—Dashaway Lodge, No. 240, I. O. G. T., will give their First Anniversary Festival at Edwards Church, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, on Tuesday evening next, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Members of the order are invited to attend.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.—Dr. James Hunter regrets the necessity of announcing that the requirements of the office of Drs. R. & and J. Hunter, 833 Broadway, New York, are such as will prevent him from continuing his personal attendance at the Chicago office on and after the 15th day of March next. He can be consulted until that date, as heretofore, on all affections of the chest, embracing catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, consumption, and diseases of the heart, to which special class of diseases his practice is confined.

For the information of his patients he would say, that arrangements will be made for them still to continue under his care after the above date.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, 83 Washington street.

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Detroit Express	6:15 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
Detroit Express	5:40 p. m.	11:15 a. m.
Detroit Express	10:45 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
MICH. CENT.—CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:15 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	9:45 p. m.	8:35 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
*Day Express	6:15 a. m.	10:30 p. m.*
*Evening Express	5:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.*
*Night Express	10:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.*
DETROIT TRAINS.		
	Leave.	Arrive.
*Day Express	6:15 a. m.	10:30 p. m.*
*Evening Express	5:40 p. m.	10:30 p. m.*
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge		
Day Express	8:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	[illegible]
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	8:30 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	9:45 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
*Urbana accommodation	4:00 p. m.	Sat'day's only
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	5:35 p. m.	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
*Mail and Accommodat'n	4:00 a. m.	9:10 p. m.*
*Day Express	6:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
*Night Express	10:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
*Cin. & Louisville Express	9:10 p. m.	8:35 a. m.
No trains leave on Saturday evening, and no trains arrive on Sunday evening.		
CONNECTING WITH PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.		
Leave Pittsb'g	2:00 a. m.	4:35 p. m. / 6:45 a. m.
" Harrisb'g	1:20 p. m.	2:45 a. m. / 6:00 a. m.
Arrive Phila.	5:30 p. m.	7:00 a. m. / 10:00 a. m.
" N. York via Allent'n	[illegible]	1:30 p. m.
" N. York via Phila.	10:00 p. m.	12:00 m. / 3:00 p. m.
" Baltim'e	5:30 p. m.	7:00 a. m. / 11:50 a. m.
" Wash'n	9:00 p. m.	10:35 a. m. / 5:00 p. m.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Fulton Passenger	11:40 p. m.	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	8:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Passenger	9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	11:30 p. m.	[illegible]
*Sundays excepted.		
† Mondays excepted.		
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Morning Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	1:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

Advance of the Allies Across the Eider.

THE FIGHTING IN MISSUNDE.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

In consequence of a dispatch received at the Austrian headquarters, at Nottorp, on Sunday last, orders were immediately given to the Austrian troops near Rendsburg to prepare for the crossing of the Eider on the following morning. During all the day and the succeeding night the troops were concentrated in the immediate neighborhood of Rendsburg, so as to cross the stream with the early morning, and, if possible, make a hasty march on the Dannewerke, in the hope that the Danes would not expect an attack so soon, and would not therefore be able to collect their troops and form them behind their defenses. The Austrians began to move on Monday morning with great regularity, so that before the break of day the leading column had advanced outside Rendsburg, facing the Eider, and were waiting for the order the march. The weather was cold but clear, and a brilliant moon lit up the scene till the sun rose and shed a somewhat warmer light. The Danish troops seemed to know better than the inhabitants of Rendsburg, that the enemy were about to advance; for, while the citizens gave themselves up to rest, little dreaming that so important a move was to be made, the Danes, during the night, caused their weak guard of infantry at the Kronenwerk to retire, leaving only a few dragoons behind to observe the movements of the enemy, and to blow up the bridge on the Rendsburg and Kiel line at the proper moment. About four o'clock three loud explosions were heard at Rendsburg, and columns of fire were observed to shoot into the air, which were considered to be alarm signals of the Danes. At 7 o'clock, when the Austrians began to muster on the southern side bank of the Eider, the Danish dragoons began to saddle their horses on the other side between the Kronenwerk and the railway station, in order to retire. The Eider flows in a bend round the north side of Rendsburg, and is here shallow and of unequal breadth; for while it is several hundred feet wide in places, at one part it is much narrower, and at this part the bridge leading to the Crownwerk is connected with the road leading from the Rendsburg to Schleswig. The so-called Kronwall (once a strongly fortified place, which served as a *tête de pont*) is surrounded by water on three sides, while the north side is entirely open, and is connected with the main land. The south front, which forms one shore of the small sluice canal, which is the bridge, is covered with a strong palisade, and has a strong wooden gate, or sally-port; but although this palisade might be useful against a surprise, it would be of little real service, as on the Holstein side is a horn-work from which a couple of guns could sweep the Crownwerk. Between the Crownwerk and the horn-work is a small esplanade, with a short row of houses along one side of it. There was, therefore, no possibility of a strong opposition from the Danes. The only thing they could have done, would have been to keep up a fire of musketry for some time against the advancing column from behind the palisades, which could have only lasted a few minutes, and would simply have cost the lives of a few brave men. It was generally expected that the Danes would have exchanged a few shots with the advancing party, but they did not do so, because, as the Austrians say, they knew that measures had been taken to secure them as prisoners if only a short defense of the position had been made. About 7 o'clock, the Commander-in-chief, Field-Marshal Gablenz, dismounted at the sally-port opposite the horn-work on the Holstein side, in order to head the column marching on the Crownwerk. On the walls, yet within musket shot, many persons were out to witness whatever might occur, and among these were several Saxon officers and men, who had withdrawn from their guard-posts on the bridge. About a thousand paces in advance, toward the west, is the railway bridge, and as the advanced guard (Styrians, of the Belgian regiment) marched on the railroad embankment toward it, the Austrian General was informed that the wood-work on the other side had been mined by the Danes with a charge of eight hundred pounds of powder. The moment was somewhat critical, for had such a mine been sprung, not only the troops marching on the bridge, but those in the adjacent streets and roads might have suffered severe loss. The information, however, proved to be erroneous, and the advance continued, jagers being stationed at a breastwork towards the left. Halt the Hostez brigade marched on the right toward the railway bridge. This brigade consists of the infantry, termed the Belgians, under Col. Duke William of Wirtemberg. The actual storming column advanced along the road toward the palisades of the Crownwerk, having at their head a company of Styrians Hessian infantry, one of the best renowned regiments in the Austrian army, and then came some engineers or pioneers, bearing tools with which to hew down the palisades, a great number of jagers, and a squad of hussars for the pursuit of the withdrawing Danes, who were now galloping up and down the opposite bank. As the right column crossing the bridge proceeded at a storming pace toward the bridge of the crown-work, two shots were fired from behind the palisades, which the jagers could only feebly reply to, as they saw no foe before them; but, quick as lightning, some Danish dragoons sped away from a position in which they had been concealed. While the men of the Hessian infantry pressed into the crown-work from the rear, the regular storming column rushed through the gates in the palisade, which was quickly demolished, and then began the hewing down of the palisade itself, so that in less than a quarter of an hour the whole operation was completed, and the troops could continue their march without molestation. The advanced troops were quickly sent forward, and under their protection a brigade of Austrians advanced in the direction of the Dannewerke. About 8¼ o'clock Field-Marshal Wrangel appeared with the Prussian princes and a numerous staff, and contrary to his usual habit, he did not harangue the troops probably because the Styrians, and Austrian and Hungarian hussars would have had some difficulty in understanding his German. Thus, thanks to railways, twenty-five thousand troops, which eight days since were peacefully quartered in the heart of Austria, found themselves face to face with the enemy, and as fresh as though they had only just left their barracks, and had marched a few miles for the sake of exercise. During the remainder of the morning the Austrians marched through the town in endless columns and passed onward to the north. The Prussians appear to have crossed the Eider canal at about the same time, for on Monday morning, precisely at 7 o'clock, the bridge across the narrow stream, which had been drawn over the Schleswig side, was replaced by the Prussians, and then the first company of the 64th regiment crossed over at the double, and fired at the retiring Danish dragoon patrol. Two men fell apparently hit. Immediately afterward the 11th Hulan regiment marched over, and after this corps several other regiments and battalions of regiments crossed. The Danish dragoons fired signal shots as they retired, and continued to do so for some time as they rode northward.

THE FIGHTING AT MISSUNDE.

The correspondent of the London *Times* thus describes the battle of Feb. 2:

The Danes had erected with admirable engineering talent no less than seven formidable earthworks to defend the approach to the Schlei. They had selected strong positions for them all, but the two most southerly ones were on the most elevated heights, and offered the greatest advantages for a resolute defence. In each is a rough but strongly constructed block house, and the position not only commands the approach from the south, but the ferry and *tête de pont* on the other side of the Schlei, in the rear.

Nine batteries of Prussian artillery of the Third or Brandenburg, and Seventh or Westphalian brigade, consisting of howitzers, field six-pounders, short twelve-pounders and rifled guns, in all seventy-five pieces of ordnance, were by degrees drawn into the engagement, which began about eleven o'clock and lasted for four hours. The fire of the Prussians was returned by the Danes with great spirit, the latter appearing to be quite up to the work; and though they did not dismount any of the guns, did great execution on the gunners and horses, more than 150 Prussians being killed and wounded, among whom are several officers, one a Colonel of artillery. Whether the Prussians did right in opposing in open field an enemy entrenched behind strong earthworks defended by guns of much heavier calibre, is beyond my province as a civilian to decide. Certain it is that they paid dearly for thus exposing their men.

In the meantime the Prussian infantry made several attempts to storm the heights, although not a single gun had been silenced, but they were received each time by such a murderous fire of shrapnels and grapeshot, and were taken in flank by the Danish rifles and infantry concealed behind hedges, that they were reluctantly compelled to abandon the attack for the present. But the conduct of the Prussians merits all praise. As if they were veterans who had been in many actions, instead of young lads smelling gunpowder for the first time, they rushed up the heights only to be repulsed again and again. But all their heroism was not sufficient to take one simple entrenchment. Old Schleswig-Holstein officers who had joined the Prussians as volunteers to witness the action, are unanimous in their praise of the bravery and coolness displayed by the Prussians.

The infantry that took part in this engagement were the 15th, 24th, 35th, 53d, and 60th regiments, among which those most cut up were the fusilier battalion of the 15th (from Bielefield in Westphalia), and the first battalion of the 60th (from Wriezen on the Oder.) The latter lost seven officers, among whom was the commanding officer, Major Von Jena, who had taken part as a volunteer in the battle of Solferino, where he was severely wounded in the shoulder. In this his last action, a ball struck him in the breast and killed him on the spot. Lieut. Col. Von Francis, of the 24th regiment, received a ballet on his right jaw bone, the bullet coming out at the left side, and another in the right thigh.

Count von der Groben, lieutenant in the regiment called the Ziethen Hussars, and one of the personal aide-de-camp of Prince Frederick Carl, while riding across the ground with orders from his chief, was struck in the breast by a conical ball, and dropped from his saddle a dead man. Several of the officers had their horses killed under them.

The dead and wounded were all brought off the field, chiefly by young students, civilians and others, who, without caring for the storm of bullets that was raging around them, rushed into the field to carry away those who had fallen. They have for the present been removed to Cosel, the nearest village to the scene of action, where the killed will be buried and whence the wounded will be transported to the hospitals at Kiel and Altona.

—A woman is under arrest at Syracuse, N. Y., for destroying her grandchild, only three months old, by giving it vitriol.

Auctions.—This afternoon and succeeding day [illegible] will not [illegible] ... Fox Steam [illegible]

[illegible] House and sign Painter, Calcomining Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph St.

Wanted.

WANTED—Energetic Agents to sell the GENUINE FAC SIMILE of the EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION in Illinois and Indiana, for the benefit of the SOLDIERS' HOME. Disabled soldiers preferred, but room for all. For terms, &c., call at my office, 23 South Clark street, or address with stamp, C. F. GIBBS, Post Office Box 3[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from NEARLY EVERY TOWNSHIP to make two or three hundred dollars a year without changing their business. ... Call personally at Room 1, (up-stairs,) 122 Clark street, or send twenty-five cents to Post Office Box 2[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A responsible man (Farmer preferred) to do business in each Township without hindrance to other pursuits, for which one hundred dollars a year will be paid. Call personally at the office in the BASEMENT, No. 126 Dearborn street, opposite Post Office, or if you wish for information, send 25 cents to Post Office Drawer 5[illegible], Chicago, Ill., and if your Township is taken your 25 cents will be sent back to you.

WANTED—Energetic men in every county in the Northwest to sell "Mitchell's New General Atlas"—the best for family use ever published—and "Stebbins' Eighty Years' Progress of the United States," from the Revolutionary War to the Great Rebellion—the best work extant for agents. Address J. S. WEBSTER, No. 7 Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1[illegible].

WANTED—To rent, a Store on Clark or Wells streets, near Kinzie street. Address "P & Z," P. O. Box 1[illegible].

WANTED—Situation in a Wholesale Grocery, by a man who has had a good trade in Cincinnati. Wages reasonable. None but a No. 1 House need apply. Address Box 2, Paru, Ind.

WANTED—A Partner. A practical operative Hatter, who is well acquainted with all the departments of the trade, and well qualified to conduct the business, wishes to connect himself with a monied person as partner. The best of reference as to character and ability will be given. Address JOHN THOMSON, Carlinville, Maco co., Ill.

WANTED.—A gentleman who has had four years experience in the retail trade, (books and stationery) and has a practical idea of business generally, desires a situation with some reliable establishment. Can give the best of city references. Communications addressed to "SALESMAN," Box 2760, Chicago, will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—A young man of experience in the hat and cap business desires a situation as Salesman. Address "W," Box 27[illegible].

WANTED—By an experienced housekeeper, a dwelling containing from twelve to eighteen rooms, suitable for a first class boarding house, situated north of Van Buren and east of Clark streets, by the 15th of March next. Would be willing to board the owner for rent. Best of city references given. Address "SOUTH SIDE," for two weeks, Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation by a young man, as Watchmaker or Salesman—both if desired. Speaks English and German. Can give good references. Apply at Room 23, Matteson House, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 12 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—To rent or lease on or before the first of May, a store and fixtures, in a good location on the West or North Sides, suitable for a family grocery. Any person having such will find a good tenant by addressing, stating location, &c., Box 5663.

WANTED—Board by a young lady in a private family. References given. Address, immediately, Post Office Box 3840.

WANTED—To buy for cash a house and lot worth twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. Address "M C," Tribune office, stating location.

WANTED—A few active, energetic business men, to canvass for valuable and popular selling works. Canvassers making $20 to $30 per week. Apply at 128 South Clark street, Room No. 1. JOHNSON, FRY & CO.

WANTED—Two first-class Painters—one house painter and one Carriage painter. Apply at 47 and 49 North Wells street. S. C. CHAPSER.

WANTED.—I wish to engage board and unfurnished rooms, for the season, for two gentlemen and their wives. No children. South side preferred. Would not object to going out as far as Twenty-Second street. I want a home for parties who know what a good home is. Address "W. F." P. O. Box 3[illegible], stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, 100 Quarrymen. Wages $45 per month and rations. Also, 1,000 Laborers and Teamsters. Wages $30 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished to place of destination and returned to St. Louis, Mo. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 153½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill. JAMES W. CLARK, Government Agent.

WANTED—By a young man of experience, who can furnish from five to fifteen thousand dollars, an opportunity to invest in some well established business. Will confine to the Wholesale Grocery or Hide and Pelt business. Address P. O. Box 881.

WANTED—To rent, by a prompt paying tenant, a House, with modern improvements and 8 or 10 rooms, from the first of May. Address, with location, description and terms, "S," Post Office Box 4[illegible].

WANTED—Highly important to Married Ladies. We want every married woman in the United States and Canadas to send for one of our sealed circulars, "for the married only," which contains information of the utmost importance to every married woman, never before revealed, that can be obtained in no other way. Positively no humbug. All communications strictly confidential. Address, with stamp, DR. S. MACHEGE, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—Efficient agents in every State and County in the West, to sell "THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT," a History of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America, by Horace Greeley. Apply immediately to Ap SHERWOOD & CO., 115 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., Western Publishers, Box 3[illegible].

WANTED—I want to rent immediately a small store and dwelling attached, in a good location. Address "G W," Tribune office, giving locality.

WANTED—Information. James L. Moran, Acting Ensign, attached to the U. S. Gunboat Lafayette, left that vessel on the 25th of last August on leave of absence, since which time he has not been heard from. Any person knowing his present address will please advise Captain A. M. PENNOCK, Commanding Naval Station, Cairo, Ill. By order, Rear Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, Com'dg Mississippi Squadron.

WANTED—By a Wholesale Grocery House in New York, a first class Salesman to take charge of Western sales. None need apply unless fully qualified to fill the position. Address, with particulars, Box 2528, Post Office, New York.

WANTED—$60 a Month. I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent FREE. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED.—Employment. $75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address BOYLAN & CO., General Agents, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents to sell the new "PARKER SEWING MACHINES" throughout the entire West. Every machine warranted perfect, or the purchase money refunded. Call at 130 Lake street, up-stairs, or address, with stamp, Post Office Drawer 5891, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To rent, a good House on South Side, north of Jackson street. Will buy the furniture if desired. Address Post Office Drawer 5811.

WANTED—Agents. $50 per month, and all expenses paid, or allow a liberal commission for selling the LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. Retail price $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $150 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for circular. W. O. JONES, Agent, P. O. Drawer 3650, Chicago.

WANTED.—$75 a Month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred Maine.

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of Leonidas Hamline Deford, who left home in Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa, on the 12th day of July last. He is twelve years old, of medium size, black eyes, brown hair, and is rather bashful among strangers. (started East when he left home.) His father, William Deford, is very anxious to hear of his whereabouts. Any information would be very thankfully received by him. Address WILLIAM DEFORD, Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED.—To Lawyers. Wanted by a thorough Lawyer, with an experience of seven years successful practice in one of the most flourishing cities of Iowa, and an extensive acquaintance, a situation as clerk of some lawyer or in a firm in Chicago at a moderate salary for one year, with a prospect of becoming a partner in the business, or successor by purchase. An interchange of terms and references will be made with any responsible party who will address "XENIA," P. O. Box 6185, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents in every County and to every Regiment to sell, by subscription, "Chronicles of the Great Rebellion," three editions sold before published, by Rev. Allen M. Scott, D. D., of Memphis, Tenn. Complete in one octavo volume of 540 pages. Price $1.50 per copy. A humorous outline of the Rebellion, written in the ancient chronicle style. One of the most salable books ever offered to agents. Exclusive territory given, and liberal inducements offered to thoroughly accomplished Agents. Sold only by Agents. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 38 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Hardware and Agricultural Store at Iowa City, Iowa. The subscriber offers for sale his entire stock of Hardware, &c., with a view of removing from the place. The store is well located, and doing a good cash business. A rare opportunity is presented for any one desiring an established business and cash trade. Address J. MESEROLE, Iowa City, Iowa.

FOR SALE.—To Book Binders. For sale, a Book Bindery in Central Illinois, with all the latest improved machinery, and a good business established, will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further particulars apply to CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Chicago, Ill., or to A. WHITE, P. O. Box 500, Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE—Steam Flouring Mill on the C. & N. W. R. R., 120 miles from Chicago, built in 1860, with all the modern improvements; has three run of four-feet millstones, with capacity to grind one hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day, and has a good run of custom work. The mill is in complete order. For particulars address W. F. NOYES, 23 Market st. Drawer 5811.

FOR SALE—A Great Bargain. The Red Stone Mills, at Warren, situated on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and the Illinois Central Railroad, with track to the door; is in perfect and complete repair, and as GOOD AS NEW; has four feet and one-half feet run of burrs, of best quality, with all the latest improved cleaning apparatus, has two and a half Chest of Bolts, with a COMPLETE SET OF ELEVATORS, and bins for 8,000 bushels of wheat. The country supplies abundance of wheat. The power is a fine engine ... ample supply of water ... belonging to the Mill, a large Cooper Shop, for fourteen hands, with a good lot of Cooper Stock, and a good House ... For further particulars address J. W. J. [illegible], 197 South Water street.

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A little white Cow, with a black face—one ear white and the other black. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of said cow to 124 State street, or for information which will lead to her recovery.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. WILCOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been approved and adopted by the Union State Government, which has appointed him to supply them to all soldiers [illegible] ... STAFFORD, 18 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive prompt attention. Send for pamphlets. P. O. Box 1[illegible].

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK, 103, 105 & 107 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The most spacious Salesrooms, and the best adapted for the display of all kinds of Merchandise in the West.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of household goods at private dwellings, and at our Salesrooms. Regular sale of household goods every Saturday. Sale of Dry Goods Boots and Shoes &c., every week. Liberal cash advances made on all kinds of Merchandise.

VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH BOOKS at auction—by catalogue—on TUESDAY, March 1st, at 2 p. m., at BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOMS, in Portland Block, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. FURNITURE, &C. On SATURDAY, March 5th, at 9½ a. m. At BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOMS, in Portland Block, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

13,000 STOCK OF CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tailor's Trimmings, Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, March 2d, and THURSDAY, March 3d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. H. ALEXANDER, No. 39 Dearborn street will sell on TUESDAY MORNING, March 1st, at 10 o'clock, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

Elegant New Furniture, Mirrors, &c., &c.

PARIAN AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, March 1st, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms, a large and superior assortment of Rich Chamber Suits, In Rosewood, Oil and Varnished Walnut, elegant Cottage Chamber Suits complete, made by the best makers. Also, a great variety of Parlor, Diningroom and Bedroom Furniture; a splendid variety of French and German Plate Mirrors, Carpets, Mattresses, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of Parian Vases, Figures and Bohemian Vases, Liquor, Toilet and Bureau Sets, China Vases, &c., &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

TWO HUNDRED TONS OF ILLINOIS COAL AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, March 1st, at 3 P. M., at the Illinois Central Depot Yard, on the track, 20 car loads of Coal, of 10 tons each. Each car sold separate, the same to be unloaded and taken away in twenty-four hours after sale, at the expense of the purchaser. The above coal is from the Carbon Coal Mines, and a superior quality, and can be seen any time on the day of sale. Manufacturers, Bakers, Hotel Keepers and others, will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. Terms cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.—A rare chance for a great bargain. Over 1500 acres of valuable timber land in one tract, 4 miles from the town of McGregor, Iowa, on the Mississippi River, for sale very low to one party. For map and further particulars, apply to ALLEN & KERFOOT, 59 Washington street, or address J. F. Liebhardt, McGregor, Iowa.

FOR SALE—First class Residence. A Brick House on Pearson street, North Side, containing ten rooms. Two stories and basement, with gas, cold and hot water, bath room and all modern improvements. Also a frame House, with good stable, in an excellent location on Wabash avenue, with the lot forty-eight feet front on which it stands, or the lot can be leased. For further information address Box 4276, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Brick House and Lot corner Wolcott and Indiana streets—lot 1[illegible] x 100. River Lot near Pittsburgh Railroad Bride, on South Branch. A number of Lots on the West and North sides. By P. GEDDES, Office No. 5, over 17 Wells street.

FOR SALE ON THE NORTH SIDE.—House and Lot on Indiana street, west of Pine, three story brick and basement, $10,500; House and Lot on Ohio, east of Pine, two story brick and basement, with marble mantles and all modern improvements, $7,500. Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on North Carpenter street. The house is very pleasant and convenient, furnished up in good style, and contains ten rooms. Lot 40 by 125 feet. Part cash and the balance on time. Address "G," Box 5[illegible].

FOR SALE—Or to rent, a very choice residence, with a nice garden, in the vicinity of Union Park. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to ISAAC GREENEBAUM, 158 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Lots, Good Building and Residence Lots, pleasantly located in the West Division, on Chicago avenue, Indiana, Hubbard and Noble streets, at from $300 to $1,500, on long or short time. Apply to J. SICKENBERGER, Barnham & Martin's office, 85 East Randolph street.

FOR SALE—280 acres in the south part of Lasalle County, five miles northeast of Minonk Station, on the Illinois Central railroad—220 acres of which is in clean timothy meadow. There is one small house, one granary, 16x24, a stable and young orchard. Price $22 50 per acre until April first, after that $25 per acre. Apply to HENRY SHAW, Tremont, Tazewell County, Illinois.

FOR SALE.—Farm for sale, one mile east of Huntley Station, on the G. & C. U. R. R., in McHenry county, Ill. Said Farm contains 206 acres of good land, with living water, good House and Barn, fruit trees, &c. There are 160 acres of Winter Rye on the ground, and fifty acres of Fall plowing done. Will be sold for $25 per acre. Terms made easy, balance in yearly installments. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned on the premises, or of C. R. ALBRO, at Wayne Station, Du Page county, Ill. S. CADY.

FOR SALE.—Great Bargains. 20,000 acres of Land, on the line of the Logansport and Peoria Railroad, in Livingston county, Ill. The land is high and rolling, and are within three miles of Railroad Stations of Chatsworth and Forrestville, and five miles from a good Coal Mine, and will be sold cheap, one-fifth cash, balance in five or seven years at six per cent. interest. There is a good Sugar Manufactory at Chatsworth in successful operation. No better lands in the State. Address or apply to D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago, or to [illegible], ESQ., Chatsworth, Illinois.

FOR SALE.—I will sell two brick dwellings, with modern improvements, in my block on Willard Place, between West Washington and Randolph streets. Terms easy. Apply at Post Office Box 118, or call at my office, corner of Market and Adams streets. CHAS. W. COOK.

FOR SALE—A fine Fruit Farm in Union County, four miles from Cobden, on the Ill. Cen. Railroad, on the High Mountain, seven hundred feet above the Mississippi River, with seventy-five acres, with seven thousand assorted Fruit Trees. A good barn and comfortable house, two never failing springs, with all farming utensils. A good bargain is offered for cash or exchange for city property. Apply to M C. STEARNS.

FOR SALE—Cheap and healthful homes. No cash required. SAVE RENT. The Galena Railroad having just adopted a liberal system of Season Commutation Tickets, I now exchange or sell without cash on long credit, beautiful homes of from five to one hundred and sixty (5 to 160) acres in the immediate neighborhood of Dunn's residence. The advantages of the location are: 1st. Its proverbial healthfulness. 2d. Excellent society. Good farming community. 3d. Access to the City by speedy and convenient and on horse railroad. Twelve trains transit. 4th. Pure air, excellent water, &c. 5th. Broad acres, (cheaper than inches in the city,) yielding good fruit, vegetables, &c. 6th. A small sum of money, (on long credit) will secure a REAL HOME, a farm, with all the advantages of the country to children, and exemption from the heavy rents and expenses incident to City life. THOS. B. BRYAN.

FOR SALE—Two Cottage Houses nearly new, and fifty feet of ground on State street near Old, and a lot on Wabash avenue, near Commerce, fronting east. LUTHER HAVEN, Custom House.

FOR SALE—A neat, comfortable two-story Dwelling, with lot 30 feet front, in a pleasant and desirable neighborhood on Park avenue, near Robey street. Price, $2,800; less than one-half down, balance in small payments and on long time. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 22 Dearborn street, Room 8.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for Chicago City property, a fine residence near the depot in LAKE FOREST, containing fourteen rooms, closets, pantry and cellar, with one and a half acres of land—it not sold soon will be for rent from the 1st of May next. Inquire of J. E. LOOMIS, Chicago, or address Box 2[illegible].

FOR SALE—Residence 285 Illinois street. Terms cash, or part payment in a residence lot on North Side. Inquire at No. 3 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—Wharf Property. 100 feet river front in block 26, S. S., between Van Buren and Harrison streets. Also Pine Timber lands on Muskegon River. Inquire of E. F. ADAMS, 10 Wabash avenue, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—The south half of Section 24, 36, 12, consisting of 320 acres of the finest land in Cook County, within half a mile of the Station at Lyons, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. A part of this tract is covered with a handsome growth of wood. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—125 Lots, constituting Block 23 Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, fronting on West Indiana, Ashland and Fourth sts. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—25 Lots in Block 5, Sampson & Greene's Addition, fronting on Sampson street. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The lease, stock and fixtures of a Hotel Saloon, in a good location. Address J. VANDERBURGH, at this office.

FOR SALE—Lease and Fixtures of a well located Store on Clark street, suitable for Dry Goods, &c. Address "S," Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—One new 15 horse and one 18 horse engine. Also one second hand 12 horse Boiler, and one new Circular Saw Mill. F. W. KRAUSE, West Washington, between Canal street and the river.

FOR SALE—A Market on the West Side, now doing a good business, with tools, fixtures, &c. The remaining lease will be sold cheap, as the owners are going to Europe. Address "MARKET," Post Office Box 3[illegible], Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Steam Mill, eighty miles from Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. Railroad, three run of 4½ feet burrs, with machinery for merchant and custom work, two engines, rise fresh bore, two flue boilers, 36 feet long, all in good running order. Will sell the machinery and building together, or the machinery alone. For particulars address W. F. NOYES, No. 23 Market street. P. O. Drawer 5811.

FOR SALE—150 bbls. Pure Sweet Clarified Cider, warranted to remain sweet until June or July. Also, a fine article, Also, 50 bbls. Dried Blackberries. MATTHEW GRAFF, 41 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale at La Salle, Illinois. The owner desirous of retiring will sell his stock and old established business. Address F. M. WOOLSEY, La Salle, Illinois.

FOR SALE—One of the best stand for a Wheelwright in the West, located in the village of Cherry Valley, on the Chicago and Galena railroad, 82 miles west of Chicago, containing dwelling house, blacksmith and wagon shop with paint loft, blacksmith and wagon tools, with all necessary new and in good condition. Possession given immediately. Apply to T. W. CLARK, Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—Grist and Saw Mills, two run of burrs, good water power, ... of land, within 12 miles of Wisconsin ... ing village on the line of ... Railroad ... Address T. W. MAYLER & CO., [illegible], Hobart, Indiana.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Proprietor and Manager. J. H. McVicker.

Third week of the popular young comedienne, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, Who will appear every evening, until further notice, in the touching Drama, in five acts, written expressly for her by A. Waldauer, Esq., entitled THE PEARL OF SAVOY, Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

This beautiful Drama will be presented with beautiful new scenery, painted expressly for the piece, by the artist of the Theater, J. W. Whytal. New furniture, new appointments, splendid new costumes, and with a cast of characters which cannot be surpassed by any theater in the country.

Act 1st, the Mother's Prayer. Act 2d, News from Home. Act 3d, the Abduction of Marie. Act 4th, Marie's Reason Overthrown. Act 5th, the Prayer Answered.

"The grace of God is great,
To it I entrust my fate."

SATURDAY AFTERNOON GRAND MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 29th, and every evening during the week. The greatest troupe of Minstrels in the Western country. Scores of Laughable Novelties. [illegible] ... Doors open at 6 o'clock, commencing at 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents. Private Boxes $3 to $5. H. E. DINGESS, Agent.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART. FIRST WEEK OF THE LILLIPUTIANS. 200,000 Curiosities on Exhibition.

Fourth week of THE INVISIBLE LADY, Monday February 29th. Hours of exhibition, daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 A. M. until 9½ P. M. Admission to the Museum Halls and Gallery, 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age, 15 cents. The Happy Family, also, the Madagascar's from Barnum's in a few days.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS, Washington street, opposite the Court House.

To-Night and Saturday Evening. All the great Riders, Tumblers, Vaulters, superior Horses, Ponies and Mules.

ROBINSON, Lake Rivers, Burrows, Kelly, Bordeau and Carr, the ... for Willie Dutton, and the whole MAMMOTH TROUPE IN AN UNEQUALLED PERFORMANCE.

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK.... Sole Lessee and Proprietor. T. L. FITCH.... Stage Manager.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION!

MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL, The Great Irish Vocalist.

DICK SANDS, EVERY EVENING IN HIS CHAMPION CLOG DANCE.

SCALE OF PRICES:
Dress Circle and Parquette.... [illegible]
Private Boxes.... [illegible]
Single Seats in Private Boxes.... [illegible]

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

MISS FREDERICA MAGNUSSON Has the honor to announce to the public of Chicago that she will give ONE GRAND CONCERT AT BRYAN HALL, Friday, March 4th, 1864.

She will be assisted by LYMAN W. WHEELER, Late of the Italian Opera, now First Tenor Soloist of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society.

RYDER, The great Basso Profundo, late of the Gottschalk Concerts.

LOUIS STAAB, The well known eminent Pianist.

MONS. PALING, Accompanist.

TICKETS.............ONE DOLLAR.

To be had at all the Music Stores, and at the Hall on the night of the Concert.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for Reserved Seats, which any person holding Tickets may secure at H. M. Higgins' Music Store after 9 o'clock Monday morning, February 29th.

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

BAYARD TAYLOR Will Lecture before the Young Men's Association ON "RUSSIA AND HER PEOPLE," AT BRYAN HALL, On Tuesday Evening, March 1st.

Reserved Seats for sale at the office of GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Esq., 106 Lake st.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DELIVER ONE LECTURE AT METROPOLITAN HALL, Monday Evening, Feb. 29th.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Tickets for Reserved Seats are for sale at GEO. R. CHITTENDEN'S, 106 Lake street.

MASQUERADE PARTY.—The Annual Masquerade Party of the Academy will be repeated Tuesday evening, March 8th. Tickets will be limited. Persons wishing tickets will call at the Academy and register their names. J. EDWIN MARTINE.

THE MONSTER MASQUERADE BALL OF THE SEASON. Will come off at BRYAN HALL. On MONDAY, February 29th, 1864. On which occasion an orchestra of three bands of music will regale the ears of the dancers.

PRINCE CARNEVAL, With his legion of Fools, will open the Ball. After ascending the Throne he will distribute his Crosses of Honor to the most humorous and characteristic masks.

The pauses between the dances will be occupied by Tableaux Vivants, Humorous Transparents, ... performances of first-class Opera, Minstrel, Circus and Theatrical Troupes.

None but masks admitted to the Hall previous to 12 o'clock M. No masks admitted in Gallery. MASKS OFF AT MIDNIGHT.

Tickets for Gentlemen.... [illegible]
Tickets for Ladies.... [illegible]
Gallery.... [illegible]
Reserved Front Seats in Gallery.... [illegible]

Dominos and Plain Masks can be obtained in the gentlemen's wardrobe during the evening. Tickets for sale at [illegible] Music Store, and Duffy's and Dasseli's Cigar Stores.

All personal friends as well as those who participated in the splendid success of last year's Masquerade Ball, are respectfully invited to be present. IBACH & SCHICK, Alias "SHARP CORNER."

Lost.

LOST—At or near the Post Office, one leather bound account book. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 87 South Water street. G. D. DICKINSON.

LOST—On Madison street, between the Post Office and Canal street, on the afternoon of the 26th inst., a large Gray Genets Shawl. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at [illegible].

LOST—On or about Feb. 19th, 1864, one small black Carpet Sack, ... Washington ... Bond of $1,000, given by [illegible] Watson of Iowa, and several other papers of no value except to the owner. Any one returning the same ... to W. H. HAWORTH, ... will be liberally rewarded. W. H. HAWORTH.

To Rent.

TO RENT—From the 1st of March, the new and commodious Brick Store No. 8 North Dearborn, between Kinzie and [illegible] Water streets. ... For further particulars ... premises.

TO RENT—From the first of May, 1864, a good Drug Store and fixtures, ... Harrison and large yard, situated on ... corner Foster street, for 25 dollars per month. ... [illegible]

TO RENT—Very desirable dwelling, No. 29 Dearborn street, near Madison, ... furniture for sale. ... Inquire on the premises.

Boarding.

BOARDS—Dry Boards—500 M feet of Green Bay dry ... and 10 feet long, ... for sale cheap ... at foot of Cull Boards ... Twelfth street, near bridge.

BOARDING.—A suit of Rooms ... rooms with board ... a private family ... references ... Address ... Post Office Box 1[illegible].

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864.

THE NEWS.

On the third page will be found the true history of the "haunting lie" poetry, about which the Copperhead papers and spouters have had so much to say during the past three or four years. And we may add that the author of each of the four stanzas is a "Tammany Hall Democrat in full war paint"—one of the straightest of his tribe. We hope the Cops. will read this true history, and forever after hold their peace.

Miss Dickinson in her discourse last night, was exceedingly severe on the President's Amnesty Proclamation. She pointed out many objections to it and predicted that great evils would result from it. But a single hard fact will often times knock over the strongest theory and upset the finest reasoning. We invite her attention to what one of our correspondents with Grant's army writes, in regard to the effect of the amnesty on the rebel soldiers, and we vouch for his truthfulness and reliability. He says: "Three hundred deserters are coming into our lines each day; many of them bringing their arms and ammunition along with them." Here is an actual loss of 2,000 men a week to Johnston's army. Is it not better to conquer them thus, than to kill them?

We have not been entirely pleased with the terms of the amnesty, believing it to be too lenient; but it is hard to overcome the force of the argument in its favor in the shape of 300 rebel soldiers who daily accept its terms, abandon the rebel service, lay down their arms, and take a solemn oath to recognize slavery as henceforth abolished, the authority of the Federal Government as fully established in their respective States, and pledging themselves hereafter to obey and support it.

THE DRAFT—SHALL IT BE POSTPONED?

It is not yet settled that the draft is to be postponed for one month. Indeed our Madison dispatch would seem to indicate that the conscription will certainly take place on the 10th of March. If Congress is still haunted by a guilty suspicion that it must further tinker the Conscription bill, let it knock out the $300 clause, and then bring on the draft forthwith. What we want is men, and the demand is imminent. It is utterly foolish and ridiculous to urge that volunteers are now coming forward faster than they can be provided for. All our old regiments in the field need to be strengthened at once from a third to two-thirds more than their present number.

We have very few regiments at the maximum. We have many that have never seen the minimum required by law. We should fill the next month with a rally of armed men to the front, and the work of enrollment should go on until the whole North swarms with a splendid reserve. What are we waiting for? Is any one at Washington deliberately contemplating a delay and dalliance with precious time until, stung and smarting by great disaster to our cause, the volunteer rush to arms in the North begins afresh?

Will the men who are wasting time at Washington with mediocre gabble, remember that on them will rest a tremendous responsibility if they let slip the present time for preparation for a crushing campaign against the rebels? Postpone for one month, or for one year, the offices of the tax collectors, even defer speech making in Congress for thirty or ninety days, and the nation will survive, but let nothing be thrown in the way of the replenishment of our armies. If this huge work of having boldly advanced into the very heart of rebeldom, and on the verge of a death grapple with the desperate enemy, our noble soldiers look eagerly back to watch the coming reinforcements, shall we send them instead five thousand copies of the speech of the Honorable Mr. Muddles on the floor of Congress, giving copious reasons why the draft that ought to have been in operation in January, 1863, should still be postponed?

It is bad faith with the "heroes gone before." It is bad faith and worse policy with the people. We trust there will be no more postponement. There should be only delay enough to weed out the $300 commutation clause, and make each drafted man eligible for military duty, "go for a man," and with that good start received the coveted end of this war is near. "The people will save the Government if the Government will do its part only indifferently well." The people do not ask to be saved from the draft, but from this rebellion.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

A gentleman just from Washington, who has had good opportunities of penetrating military secrets, assures us that the destination of Sherman's expedition is Mobile; that after reaching the Alabama river he will turn South, sweeping down to that city, driving Arch-Bishop Gen. Polk ahead of him and taking it, when in conjunction with Admiral Farragut's fleet and a portion of Gen. Banks' land forces, he will invest and lay close siege to this important place, confident in his ability to capture it with its garrison of 20,000 men. Our informant declares that it was not Gen. Smith's order to form a junction with General Sherman's corps, but to move boldly forwards toward Columbus and Meridian, as if that were his intention, which he did, until he was met and partly surrounded by the clouds of cavalry belonging to Johnson's and Polk's forces; he then fell back towards Memphis, closely pressed by the rebels. But the strategy has succeeded, as by this movement ten or twelve thousand of rebel cavalry have been drawn away some hundreds of miles in an opposite direction from that pursued by Sherman; otherwise they would be impeding his march, harrassing his flanks and rear, cutting off his forage trains and embarrassing his advance. If all this shall prove true, it must be confessed that the rebs have been badly euchered, and completely out-manoeuvred, the fruits of which will in due season be gathered.

New Copperhead Position.

The Cops like McClellan after the battle of Gaines' Mills, are "changing their base." Here is the new position to which the *New York World* retreats:

"When the South entered upon this war, they deliberately exposed their slave property to the perils and vicissitudes of a military contest, and they must take the consequences. The Democratic party of the North steadfastly holds to the opinion that [illegible] ... the true constitutional doctrine. As it would not interfere to destroy or cripple slavery, though disapproving it, so neither will it labor to save slavery from the consequences to which its own friends have exposed it."

Verily, the *World* does move!

The 43d Illinois veteran regiment has a company of Swedes, from the vicinity of Galesburg, who, having re-enlisted, have come home on a furlough. They were warmly received on their arrival at Galesburg. The company entered the service 100 strong, and returns with only thirty-nine. They are brave men.

Hon. James D. Doty, Governor of Utah, now in Washington, gives the most interesting account of the enormous wealth of that Territory. These treasures of the soil will rival those of California. Brigham Young is exceedingly vigilant in his efforts to prevent any examination, but it is probable that the owner, Uncle Samuel, may sometime put in a pre-emptory claim, and claim to examine into his own premises.

The receipts of the Northern Ohio Sanitary Fair, now in progress at Cleveland, were, for the first three days, in sales of tickets and cash donations, upward of $16,000. It is thought the net profits of the Fair will exceed $100,000.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—Battery K, of the 1st Missouri artillery, veteran volunteers, arrived on Saturday and were feasted and cheered by the veteran reception committee. The 6th Missouri Infantry, re-enlisted veterans arrived from [illegible] Saturday night. They will be [illegible] the hospitalities of the city ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... About 500 of the 4th Iowa Infantry ... [illegible]